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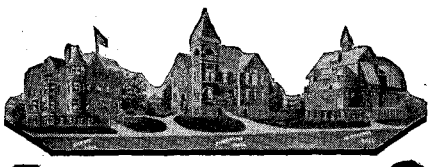

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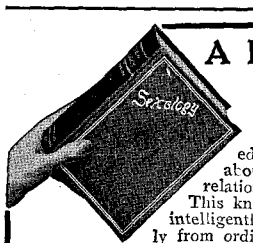

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

"POPULARIZING" THE SENATE

AS THE historians of editorial offices, ever ready to refer to the files for parallel instances, are zealous to remind us, the present reiterated demand that the people have more voice in the selection of United States Senators is by no means a novelty either in political platforms or newspaper columns. Before now, referendum votes and direct-primary movements have evidenced a growing sentiment in favor of making the Senate "a popular body" in more senses than one. As Mr. John W. Perrin points out in a recent issue of *The North American Review*, "in every national platform of the Labor party since 1892 there has been a plank demanding the popular election of Senators; and in the Presidential campaigns of 1900, 1904, and 1908 there has been such a plank in the Democratic platform." Further, Mr. Perrin writes:

"But of greater significance as showing that the question is a national one is the conference held at Des Moines, Ia., in December, 1906. This was called by Governor Cummins under direction of a resolution of the Iowa legislature. Its purpose was to promote the direct election of Senators. Twelve States were represented by delegates. The resolutions adopted declare 'that, while this convention would much prefer that Congress should submit to the several States a proposed amendment to the Constitution for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, so that the States might pass upon it as a single question, yet inasmuch as the Senate persistently refuses to submit such amendment, it therefore earnestly recommends that the legislatures of the several States do, in pursuance of Article V. of the Constitution of the United States, make application to Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.'"

At the present time, indications that the Senatorial candidates of the legislatures of several States owe their prominence to anything but general enthusiasm have lead even conservative newspapers to consider seriously and favorably agitation for the selection of Senators by popular means, whether through the medium of a direct primary, by a referendum vote, or by a direct popular vote under a proposed amendment to the Constitution.

In New York, according to the New York *World* (Dem.), "the Senatorship is to be disposed of by the Boss of Tammany Hall. . . . The people of New York are consulted by nobody." Further, the same paper says of the situation in other States:

"If the election of Eugene N. Foss to be Governor of Massachusetts means anything, it means that the people of that State do not wish to be represented in the United States Senate by Henry Cabot Lodge; but the machine is with Senator Lodge, the protected industries are with him, all the power of special privilege is back of him, and Lodge's chances of election are better than anybody else's. Yet if he had gone before the people November 8 he would have been beaten no less decisively than was the Republican candidate for Governor.

"Ohio, like New York and New Jersey, is threatened with a corporation Senator who could never reach Washington except through the back door of a State legislature; and thus the story goes. A political system must be judged by results, not by theories, and public patience has been sorely tried by legislative election of United States Senators. Either the legislatures must reform or the system will be reformed out of existence."

In New Jersey, where the Senatorial contest has awakened national interest, the newly elected Governor, Woodrow Wilson, champions the candidacy of James E. Martine largely on the ground that he was the choice of a Democratic primary, even tho the vote in that primary was small. Mr. Martine's rival, ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., is denounced in strong terms by the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), and is stigmatized by the Richmond *Evening Journal* (Dem.) as "a Democrat in name only, being in reality a Republican and a stand-patter at that." To settle this contest, the New York *World* suggests, let us "have a real primary." Thus we read:

"*The World* agrees with Woodrow Wilson that James Smith, Jr., is not the choice of the Democrats of New Jersey for United States Senator.

"It likewise agrees with Mr. Smith that the optional Senatorial primary in which James E. Martine polled fewer than 50,000 votes was a farce which ought not to be accepted as the final decision of the Democratic party.

"The way out is simple. Why should personal ambitions be allowed to split the party?

"Let Mr. Smith and Mr. Martine withdraw from the legislative contest.

"Let the New Jersey legislature repeal the Optional Primary Law and enact a law providing for a State Senatorial primary to be held as soon as possible.

"Then let the Democrats of New Jersey at this primary say whom they want for United States Senator.

"If the Senatorship is to be settled by a primary election, by all means let the majority rule. Have a real primary. Let the people decide."

In Iowa, Senator Young has requested a special primary to nominate a successor of the late Senator Dolliver. In Ohio the two leading candidates, Atlee Pomerene and E. W. Hanley, it is pointed out, have at least been presenting their claims to the people in somewhat heated joint debates; while the still

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debated charges and confessions, that members of the Illinois legislature were bribed to help vote Senator Lorimer into his now contested seat, give point to many arguments in favor of direct election of Senators.

The hopes of some advocates of this innovation are centered in the Bristow resolution, of which the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Ind. Dem.) says:

"A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Judiciary voted last Friday to report favorably a constitutional amendment requiring the election of United States Senators by direct popular vote. Its action was taken after nearly twelve months' consideration of a resolution offered by Senator Bristow, of Kansas. . . . . .

"Unless the signs of the times are wofully misleading, submission of some amendment of this effect is a question of a comparatively short time now. Of the younger Senators a decisive majority, we dare say, are in some sort committed to the direct elections system."

The Richmond *Evening Journal* comments that,

"The Senate may not adopt the measure proposing this amendment to the legislatures of the States, but there is another method by which it may be proposed. A national convention may be called on request of two-thirds of the States, and this convention may propose the amendment which can be adopted by a vote of three-fourths of the States. Inasmuch as a large number of States have already voiced a call for such a convention it is by no means improbable that it will be assembled some time in the near future, if the Senate refuses to act."

But this movement is frowned upon by the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) as a proposal "to destroy the legislative check and balance which the founders of this Republic deemed so important," and "to destroy the equality of the States of the Union." A Senator from a small State under the suggested new dispensation, argues this paper, would be belittled and thrust aside as representing only a plurality of a handful of people instead of a sovereign commonwealth, equal to all its sister States. Says *The Inter Ocean:*

"The proposal for the direct election of Senators is the fruit of those centralizing ideas in government which Mr. Bryan put forward and of which Mr. Roosevelt has become the champion. The inevitable result of their adoption must be not only the loss of that nice balance between popular aspiration and deliberate action which the founders of the Republic established but also the destruction of equality between the States."

Likewise the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), declaring that "the present system of Senatorial elections is one of the basic principles of the Constitution," warns us that "it should be dealt with in all sanity and without prejudice." And the New York *Commercial* (Com.) finds that the proposed change involves no more of a radical departure from our system of government than does the suggestion "that the United States Senate be abolished outright."

Yet the New York *World*, while confessing reluctance to radical changes, says in concluding an editorial already quoted:

"Americans are a patient people, but their patience with Senators of Privilege is well-nigh exhausted. It would require only the election of a Tammany Senator in New York, the election of James Smith in New Jersey, the election of a corporation Senator in Ohio, and the reelection of Henry Cabot Lodge in Massachusetts to create an irresistible demand for the election of future United States Senators by the people themselves."

And the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), after discussing a reported disposition among conservative Senators to compromise by voting "for a resolution making it optional with the States or the State legislatures what mode shall be followed in the election of Senators," concludes,

"The suggestion from the conservative Senators seems to come too late. They have prolonged their opposition to any amendment too far. The great majority of the people in all sections of the country have unquestionably come to favor popular election of Senators, and a single method uniform all over the Union would seem to be preferable to the prevalence of two or more methods. It is now clearly in order to give the States a chance, if they wish to ratify a popular election amendment."

LORIMER'S SUSPENDED VINDICATION

ONLY THE consideration that the question of the validity of Senator Lorimer's election is yet to be passed upon by the Senate itself restrains the indignation of a large portion of the press over the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections finding that "the title of Mr. Lorimer to a seat in the Senate has not been shown to be invalid by the use or employment of corrupt methods or practises." The most moderate objectors regret that the subcommittee saw fit to render its decision on technical rather than on high moral grounds. But "a disgrace to the Senate" is a comparatively mild comment upon the preliminary verdict. There is much hurling of strong language at both the subcommittee and the Senate itself. *The Jersey Journal* (Rep.) cynically comments:

"It takes a good deal of evidence to convince the United States Senate that one of its members has gained his seat through bribery. But, then, those who live in glass houses should be chary of throwing stones. It would be interesting to know, if it could be known, just how many seats in the Senate are untainted."

While the Indianapolis *Sun* (Ind.) bitterly attacks the individual records of five of the ten Senators who voted "in favor of giving Lorimer a bill of clearance," adding that, "with these sidelights upon the committee having the matter in hand, it is not surprizing there is great concern among many of the members lest a dangerous precedent be established by finding Lorimer guilty of the charges."

Succinctly stating the legal reasons for its verdict of "not proven," the committee says:

"In a number of cases that have been before the Senate of the United States it has been held that to invalidate the election of a Senator on account of bribery, it must be made to appear either:

"First—That the person elected participated in one or more acts of bribery or attempted bribery, or sanctioned or encouraged the same, or

"Second—That by bribery or corrupt practises enough votes were obtained for him to change the result of the election."

No testimony has been offered, the report continues, "which would tend in the remotest degree to implicate Senator Lorimer in any personal act of bribery or attempted bribery or corrupt practises of any nature." Therefore the committee concerned itself with the charges that several members of the Illinois legislature were bribed to vote for Mr. Lorimer, and with the question whether "a sufficient number were bribed to vote for Senator Lorimer to render his election to that office invalid." Applying this absolute mathematical test to the Senator's status, the committee decides that of the four members of the legislature who testified to having received money for voting for Mr. Lorimer, one was not worthy of credence. The contention of Senator Broderick, that the votes of those legislators who were accused of having bribed the four who confest must be considered tainted, as well as the votes of three of the confessing culprits, was overruled on the ground that the committee could "find no warrant for believing that either one of the said legislators was moved by any corrupt influence." Therefore, concluding its mathematical demonstration of the validity of Senator Lorimer's title, the committee finds that:

"The majority for Senator Lorimer in the joint Assembly of the two Houses of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois was fourteen. Unless, therefore, a sufficient number of these votes were obtained by corrupt means, to deprive him of this majority, Mr. Lorimer has a good title to the seat he occupies in the Senate. If it were admitted that four of the members

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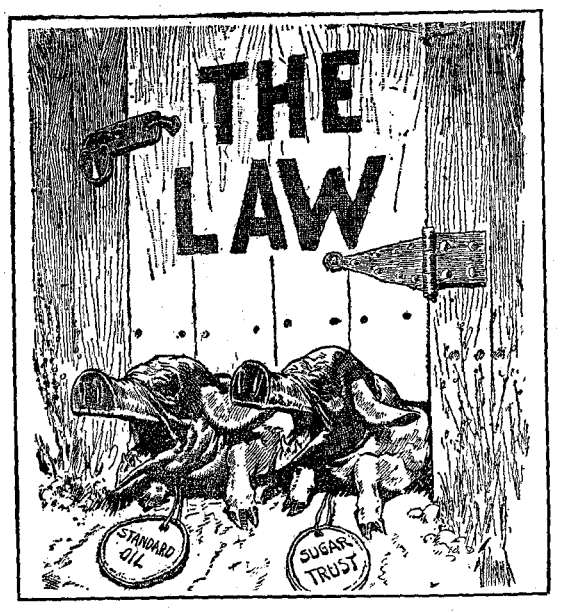
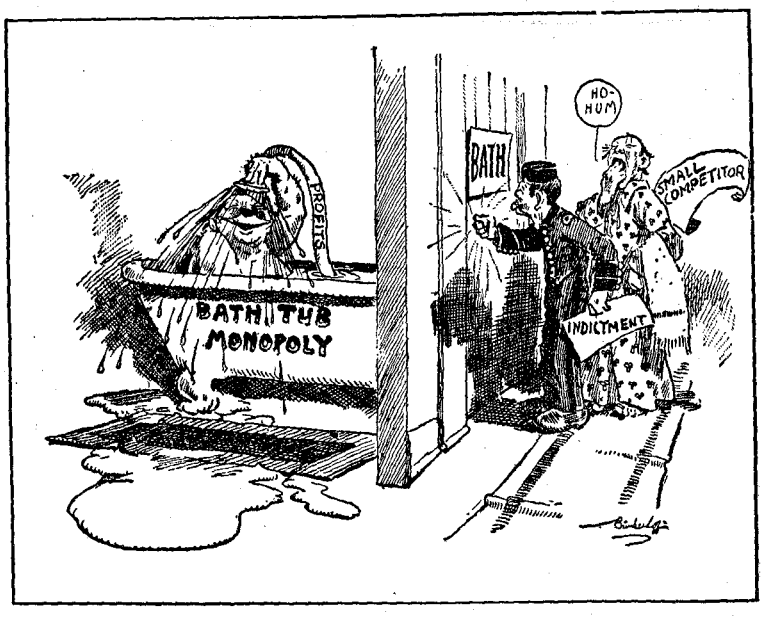


"WHAT MAKES MORE NOISE THAN A PIG UNDER A GATE?"
—Williams in the Boston *Herald.*



"HEY! GIVE SOMEBODY ELSE A CHANCE!"
——Brinkerhof in the Cleveland *Leader.*

THE PATHOS OF A TRUST MISPLACED.

of the General Assembly who voted for Mr. Lorimer were bribed to do so, he still had a majority of the votes cast in the General Assembly, and his election was valid."

This verdict receives but little newspaper support. The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) emphasizes the point that Senator Lorimer is in no way shown to have been personally culpable nor to have benefited through bribery, as only four men had admitted accepting bribes to vote for him, while his majority was fourteen. Moreover,

"In view of the spectacular refusal of former President Roosevelt to sit at the same table with Senator Lorimer upon the occasion of the former's visit to Chicago as the guest of the party organization, the clearance of the Senator will be regarded as confirming the impression, quite generally entertained at the time, that Mr. Roosevelt was straining a point of political ethics, if not establishing a personal prejudgment."

The New York *Commercial* (Com.), which takes occasion similarly to pay its compliments to "the only living ex-President of the United States," pronounces the sole question to be, "Did Senator Lorimer secure his election by corrupt practises?" concluding that "he was not a party to any bribery or other form of corruption and that his title to his seat would be clear without counting the 'tainted' votes at all."

But the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) reprints Colonel Roosevelt's *ex parte* verdict upon the Illinois legislative scandal, that "no one can read the records of this investigation without being convinced that the Illinois legislature was guilty of the foulest corruption and treason to the institutions of the United States." To this *The North American* adds:

"Ten Senators of the United States have proclaimed themselves fellow conspirators in that foul treason, and in the most disgraceful report ever presented to either branch of Congress called upon this nation's Senate to degrade itself to the plane of dishonor of the bribe-giving and bribe-taking thieves of Illinois by approving their scoundrelism. . . . . .

"White admitted that he and other Democrats had been paid money to vote for Lorimer. He said the money had been handed to him by another Democratic member of the Assembly, Representative Lee O'Neil Browne. Other confessions were secured all confirmatory of the White charges.

"Yet in the face of overwhelming evidence, the Senate Committee, with the two honorable exceptions of Beveridge, Republican, of Indiana, and Frazier, Democrat, of Tennessee, presents the amazing report declaring Lorimer's character untainted and his seat incontestable. . . . . .

"William Lorimer did not sneak into a bathroom in a St. Louis hotel and hand $750 from his pocket to an Illinois Democratic legislator as part payment for having voted for him for the Senate. Therefore, concludes this committee, William Lorimer's title to his seat is unclouded. . . . . .

"We had not thought that the United States Senate could suffer a worse disgrace than the presence of Lorimer. This report compels us to admit that we were in error."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) wants to know "who furnished the money for distribution? Why was the money distributed? Who was the beneficiary of the investment save William Lorimer?" And the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) adds, "apparently, the Senate wishes intending candidates for its honorable body to understand that their friends may bribe a little, but not too much."

The economics of bribery interests the Washington *Star* (Ind.), which is curious as to the identity of the person who was so wasteful as to squander good money in buying votes that were not needed. Says *The Star:*

"Who was so deeply interested in electing a Senator that he did something that need not to have been done, at an expense at least of a full year's Senatorial salary? Surely the committee can not expect the Senate or the country to accept this report and leave these questions unanswered. Whether or not Senator Lorimer keeps his seat, it is due to the people of these United States to throw light upon what is now a profound mystery of political finance."

Putting bluntly what many other papers express in rhetorical questions, *The Star* says further:

"An egg is either rotten or it is good. It can't be both, and an election is either clean or it is rotten and illegal. Lorimer was either elected without bribery and should be seated with a clean bill of health, or there was bribery in his election, whether of seven, ten, or thirty members, and he should be turned out."

Many conservative papers, like the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), believe that the case "should add new strength to the movement for popular election of Senators." In fact, the New York *World* (Dem.), admitting that it still prefers delegated government to direct government, declares that,

"*The World* has never been strongly inclined toward a constitutional amendment providing for the choice of Senators by popular vote. It has seemed to us that that was one of the things which each State, through direct-primary laws, could work out for itself; but if the direct primary is to have no binding force upon legislatures, and if Senators in whose interest bribery has been resorted to can hold their seats on the plea that such bribery was really unnecessary, then we have reached the parting of the ways. The American people will not tolerate such a political system much longer."

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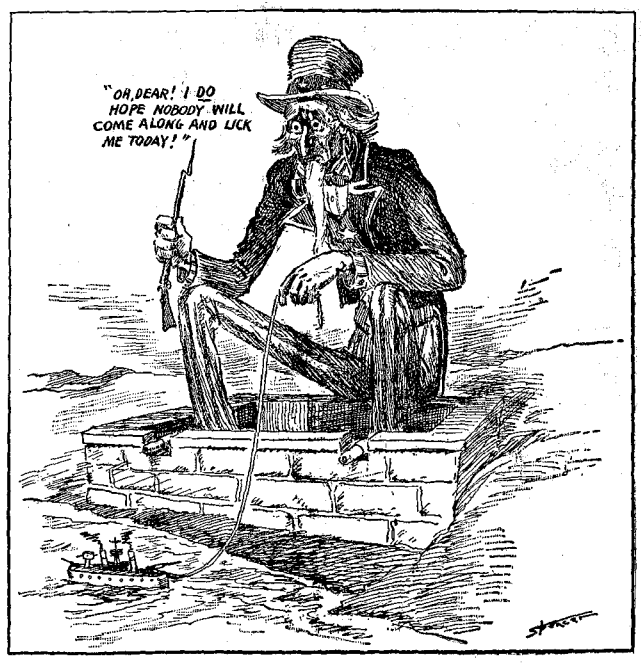
HE NEARLY SPOILED OUR CHRISTMAS.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.



YOUR UNCLE SAM—ACCORDING TO SECRETARY OF WAR DICKINSON.
—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald*.

CARTOON COMMENT ON THE WAR SCARE

DYNAMITE IN LOS ANGELES

"DYNAMITE AND LOS ANGELES," remarks a Chicago paragrapher, "seem to make a very poor combination," and there is a general editorial inclination to connect the latest mysterious explosion with the one which wrecked the *Times* building last summer. Moreover, notes the New York *Sun* in ironical phrase, "the enterprising and energetic agitators among the trade-unionists of Los Angeles must be grieved that when accidental explosions of dynamite happen in that city the buildings occupied by concerns that have had disputes with organized labor are the structures injured."

General Otis had been fighting certain phases of trade-unionism for years, we are reminded, and the Llewellyn Iron Works, whose building was blown up Christmas morning, had recently been engaged in a controversy with a union of metal-workers. "The coincidence will be noted," declares *The Sun*,

"and the agitators of the Los Angeles trade-unions are certainly to be commiserated for the ill-fortune that pursues them relentlessly and may eventually compel them to relinquish the campaign of education in which they have been laboring so long and so disinterestedly."

In "the fact that no Los Angeles paper printed an account of the explosion," the Springfield *Union* sees a most surprizing timidity on the part of the press in the California city. Altho no one was killed and but one man injured this time, *The Union* urges the authorities to make a most strenuous attempt to ferret out those responsible for the explosion, for "no city, even rapidly growing Los Angeles, can afford to get a reputation for this sort of vengefulness." As to the labor-unions, this paper says:

"The head of the labor council in that city insists that the dynamiting should not be charged to that body in any way. The secretary of the foundry company gave out a statement expressing the belief that the deed was not done by any of the metal-workers who went on strike, but was the work of men who do not belong in the city, operating for their own selfish ends. This may be true, and the labor interests of the city are entitled to the same assumption of innocence that is the right of every suspect in the absence of tangible evidence against him. However, the labor council can do a service to itself and the public by putting forth its best efforts to solve such mysterious explosions, which, justly or not, tend to injure labor's cause in that section. It should also discourage all violent and unseemly attempts to extend the power of union labor.

"In Los Angeles, as in San Francisco, the unions are disposed to mix in politics and extend their influence and operations far beyond their legitimate province. This policy can not fail to be detrimental to the best interests of California. The running of municipal affairs should be committed neither to capital nor to union labor. Each may organize for its own protection and advance its interests in a legitimate way, but neither should be allowed to usurp functions that belong to the people."

According to press dispatches from Los Angeles a vigilance committee of 1,000 business men is being organized to keep labor agitators out of the city. John Llewellyn, secretary of the company whose building was partly wrecked, is evidently of the opinion that the effort to destroy their plant was the result of their differences with the labor-unions. His statement is printed in the New York *Tribune* as follows:

"There is no doubt in my mind that this effort to destroy our property is due to the fact that we are standing on our rights to run our business in our own way. I do not, however, wish to be understood as intimating that the men who were working in Los Angeles and went out in the metal-workers' strike are responsible for it. I do not think they have had anything to do with it. I believe it is the work of men who do not belong here, and who for their own malicious ends are willing to commit any kind of crime."

The standpoint of the labor-unions in Los Angeles is thus clearly stated by Fred C. Wheeler, president of the Central Labor Council:

"The fact that the Llewellyn Iron Works is at war with organized labor is all that our enemies need to endeavor to lay this outrage at our doors. Every true friend of the cause of labor knows that violence injures our cause more than those against whom it may be directed.

"To those who would seek to fasten upon us any responsibility for such a crime, we of the Los Angeles Labor Council are able to make answer by defying any one to point out any time in our twenty-six years of existence when we have ever advocated other than peaceable measures for the accomplishment of our just ends."

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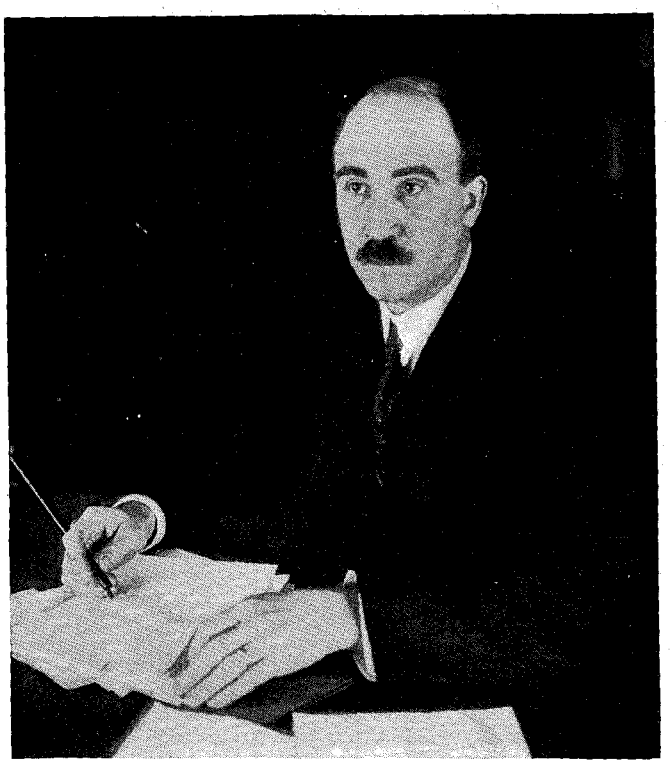
THE CENSUS AND THE RURAL PROBLEM

NO POINT upon which the census returns can throw light is of more general and vital interest than the question of the cityward or farmward trend of our population, since this bears directly upon the problem of the nation's food supply. Our complacency in the knowledge that we are the greatest food-exporting country in the world has been somewhat shaken of late by the reiterated warnings of magazine and newspaper statisticians that our increase in farm products has not been keeping pace with our increase in population, and that our present course is leading to the day when the United States will be obliged to import grain to supply its own needs. This disproportion between the increase of food producers and the increase of non-productive food consumers, we are told by many editorial commentators, is one of the most potent causes of the high cost of living.

It is probable, therefore, that most readers of Census Director Durand's analysis of our past ten years' growth in population will approach his figures with this problem uppermost in their minds. Writing in *The World's Work* (Garden City, Long Island) for January, Mr. Durand tells us that "three important facts" have been disclosed by the new census, namely:

"First, the rate of growth of cities during the last ten years has been more rapid than during the preceding ten years. Second, the rate of growth of medium-sized cities has been more rapid than that of the larger cities, reversing the condition during the decade 1890 to 1900. Third, there has been an absolute decline in the rural population of a number of the great North-Central States."

Mr. Durand hastens to warn us, however, that from the third fact "no conclusions can possibly be drawn with reference to the rural population of the country generally." And he adds: "Whether there has been an increased movement of the native population from the country to the city during the last decade, as compared with the preceding, can not yet be safely affirmed." The increased rate of growth of the cities, he suggests, "has probably been due in part to the increased net addition to the population of the country through immigration, a large portion of the immigrants going to the cities." He shows, however, that the ratio of the urban to the rural population has been constantly increasing during many decades, and he says the time is near when more than half of our population will live in cities.



Photographed by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D.C.

E. DANA DURAND,
Director of the Census.

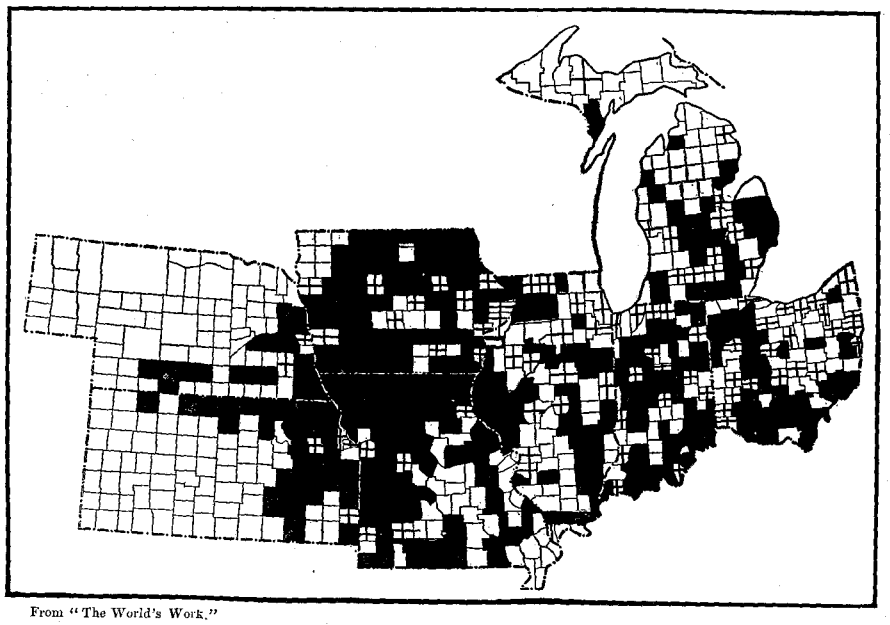
The Census Bureau classes all communities of less than 2,500 as rural, while places with more than that number of inhabitants are classed as urban. We read:

"The proportion of the total population found in places exceeding that size was, in 1880, 29.3 per cent.; in 1890, 35.8 per cent.; in 1900, 40.2 per cent. There is every reason to believe that at the present census the proportion will be between 45 and 47 per cent. The time will soon come when more than half of our population will reside in cities. In fact, the present census will show that in many of our States already more than half of the population is urban."

Of the actual decline of the rural population in certain of the North-Central States Mr. Durand says:

"One of the most striking facts brought out by the new census is the appreciable decline in rural population in a number of the most prosperous agricultural States of the country. As already stated, the fact that there has been a decline in rural population of several, if not all, of the North-Central States must not be taken as indicating the probability of a decline in the rural population of the country as a whole, or even of a marked reduction in its rate of growth.

"The data for these States are, however, strikingly interesting in themselves. Altho it is as yet impossible to state precisely the change in rural population in these States, it is safe to say that in the great States of Ohio, Michigan (excepting the upper peninsula), Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri, as well as in eastern Kansas, there has been an absolute decline, averaging several per cent., in the rural population. The same is true of much of Illinois and of some counties in eastern Nebraska, thus filling out a great belt of territory consisting largely of land of high fertility and almost completely under cultivation."



From "The World's Work."

CHANGES IN THE RURAL POPULATION OF THE NORTH-CENTRAL STATES.

On this map the counties in which the population decreased during the past ten years are black. Those marked with a cross show a population increase, but contained cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants by the census of 1900. In the counties left white the population also increased.

This decline in rural population, Mr. Durand explains, is very far from being due to a lack of prosperity—

"On the contrary, the agricultural statistics collected by the Census Bureau show an enormous increase in the value of farm

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property in this great territory since 1900, and show also that the yield of the principal crops was at least as great in 1909 as in 1899 and the value of that yield far greater. When the statistics for dairy and other similar products and for minor crops are tabulated, it is expected that they will show an even more striking increase in the output of the farms for this section.

"Particularly remarkable are the agricultural statistics for Iowa in comparison with the population statistics. Despite a considerable decrease in the rural population, the value of farms (including buildings) increased during the ten years no less than 117.3 per cent. The average value of farm-land per acre increased about two and one-third times during this short period. Every one knows that the farmers in this North-Central section have been growing rich, that their homes are more comfortable, and that they have more conveniences than ever before. Why, then, is the rural population decreasing?"

The answer, he suggests, may be found in part in this very prosperity which the farmers are enjoying. To quote:

"With the higher prices which they have received for their products, they could afford to buy better machinery, which reduced the need for labor. Again, it is likely that many farmers have felt unwilling to divide up their land among their sons, reducing each of them to a smaller farm than his father had enjoyed; instead they have been able, by reason of their prosperity, to send their sons to newly opened agricultural territory in the West or Southwest or Canada, and furnish them the means to start for themselves on a larger scale than would have been possible at home. In fact, not a few owners of farms in this Middle-West country have leased them to tenants and themselves gone where they could get more land at a low price. Yet again prosperous farmers often move into the towns in order to have better facilities for educating their children.

"It is quite impossible at the present time to state to what extent the decline in rural population in these Middle-West States has been due to movement to cities and to what extent to movement to other agricultural sections either in this country or in Canada. . . . Every census has shown an increasing proportion of our people living in cities, and the movement in that direction during the last decade has not been more remarkable than in most preceding periods."

Even so, say many editors, the situation is a disturbing and depressing one, and must be met by the spread of intensive agriculture and the development of a strong "back-to-the-soil" movement. Thus the New York *Federation*, the organ of the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations, remarks:

"The cities of the nation are growing in number and in population with portentous rapidity. One of the most potent causes of the rising cost of living unquestionably is the growing decrease of adequate food-producers and the cumulative increase of food-consumers who sow not nor gather into barns. With such a decrease in the production of breadstuffs as to register itself in the shrinking exports of the nation, the Federal census of 1910 reveals such an increase in the number of cities, of 25,000 and over, since 1900, as to make 'back to the soil' a cry of necessity. Intensive agriculture will have difficulty in keeping pace with the intensive urbanizing of the nation. The commission on country life has a task fully as important as the Commission on Tariff Revision. Mr. James J. Hill and other writers who have pictured the United States as a possible importer of grain in the future have uttered their warnings none too early."

Dr. Josiah Strong, on the other hand, sees no reason to be disturbed over the disproportionately rapid growth of our urban population, and he characterizes "back to the farm" as "a false cry." Dr. Strong is well known as a sociologist. In a full-page interview published in the New York *Times* he is quoted as saying:

"This 'back-to-the-land' cry isn't really new. Queen Elizabeth raised it. London, she said, was growing to unmanageable size, but—London kept on growing. Here was the same cry which we hear to-day, and it was then and will be now exactly as effective as King Canute's cry to the tides—'Back to the sea.' . . . . . .

"There are several causes for the disproportionate growth of cities nowadays, all of which are permanent. One of the most important, and one which many seem to overlook entirely, is the application of machinery to agriculture. Some years ago a Government commission was appointed to investigate this matter, and fewer people than would naturally be expected seem to know what it discovered. It reported that four men with machinery can accomplish now as much work as was done formerly by fourteen. So, you see, it has perhaps not been entirely choice which has sent the young men from the country to the city. Ten of each fourteen were forced to make the change in order to secure a proper livelihood. This fact is very vital. No study of the situation can be accurate unless it takes it into careful consideration.

"Its effects can easily be illustrated with amazing figures. In 1870 there was one man engaged in agriculture in the United States for every 17 acres tilled; in 1890 one man tilled 26 acres. This indicates, does it not, that the productiveness of agricultural effort greatly increased during those ten years. If the productiveness of the agricultural unit, the farm worker, had remained the same during the ten years, it would have required 4,430,000 more men to produce the crops of 1890 than were actually employed in the great task. That is to say, there were 4,430,000 men, with their families, very likely making a total of 10,000,000 persons, driven or kept out of agriculture by the increased application of machinery during those ten years."

THE FILIPINIZATION OF THE PHILIPPINES

PEACE and contentment prevail in the Philippines; the civil service in the islands is being "Filipinized" as rapidly as possible; the free trade established with the United States by the Payne Law is ushering in a new era in Philippine prosperity. These three points in the annual report of Gen. C. R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, compel even papers with such decided "anti-imperialist" leanings as the New York *Evening Post* to declare that the report makes very good reading. According to the report the continued presence of 11,000 regular troops in the islands is desirable chiefly for the "moral effect," as the native constabulary, officered by Americans, has demonstrated fitness to cope promptly and certainly with such disorder or lawlessness as has recently appeared. Such "peaceful and progressive conditions" which could not obtain "if the natives were not measurably contented under American rule," have made possible, says the New York *Sun*, that "Filipinization" of the civil service which General Edwards speaks of thus:

"It may be regarded now as an understood rule that wherever an American for any reason quits the service he is to be relieved, so far as is possible with due regard to efficiency, by a Filipino at an equivalent salary so far as the duty itself is concerned, but adjusted to meet the different conditions of living and the difference made necessary on the part of the American employee by service abroad and the long distances necessarily traveled in reaching and returning from his post of duty."

Summing up the report editorially *The Sun* goes on to note an increase in the number of native depositors in postal savings-banks from 4,927 in 1909 to 8,547 this year. Other evidences of prosperity are noted:

"In Luzon there are now 374.84 miles of railroad tracks, and the Manila Railroad Company is under contract to lay 400 miles more. A modern foundry and machine-shop has been built at Iloilo in Panay, in which island a railroad from Iloilo to the northern port of Capiz was opened to traffic on August 28, 1910. It will serve a rich agricultural country which produces sugar, tobacco, cotton, rice, and corn. In Cebu a line is in operation from Argao to Danao. Its third-class passenger rate is 1.2 cents a mile. Freight tonnage on this line increased 500 per cent. and freight revenue 122 per cent. during the year. On the Philippine roads many natives are employed as agents, clerks, engineers, conductors, and mechanics. They are industrious, efficient, and responsible."

Yet the head-line, "Free Trade Helping Our Island Traffic," used by the New York *Times* over its account of the report, shows the feature deemed most significant by the newspapers. General Edwards himself states his belief that "the establish-

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—Cunningham in the Washington *Herald*.

BEWARE OF THIN ICE!
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

DEMOCRACY'S PROBLEMS.

ment of free commercial relations between the two countries marks a new era in the material development of the islands," adding:

"In both imports and exports the values recorded far exceeded those of any previous year. Imports amounted to $37,067,630 and were $9,275,233 in excess of those of 1909, while there was an increase of $8,870,606 in the export total of $39,864,169 for 1910. In both branches of the trade the United States was accredited with the larger part of these increases, imports of American goods more than doubling in value and exports increasing more than 80 per cent."

Hereupon the New York *Evening Post* remarks:

"Here we have another conspicuous example of the benefit of freer commerce and incidentally convincing evidence of the damage done by false ideas as to nationalities. A few years ago, in Spanish days, any one who suggested the removal of tariff barriers against Philippine products would have been decried as an enemy of American labor. He would have been asked whether he wished Philippine pauper labor to take the bread out of the mouths of American working men, with their high standard of living. Now with an approach to free trade, the only persons complaining are the trusts that profited by the tariff. . . . . .

"Altogether, the report makes good reading—if only there were anything to be found in it to make one believe that the Filipinos hated the Americans less. That they are one bit less anxious than heretofore for their complete independence no one can assert—not even the most optimistic bureaucrat."

The Tribune, while "glad to note that our anti-imperialist friend, *The Evening Post*, is pleased with the workings of the Philippine sections of the Payne Law," reminds its contemporary that it "has urged and still urges, a course which, by making the archipelago independent without delay, would shut the American market to its products at a time when it most needs a chance to develop economically and industrially. Immediate independence for the Filipinos would have to be purchased by a sacrifice which they can not afford to make of their best interests, material and political." On the results of the first year of freer trade with the Philippines *The Tribune* comments thus:

"There has been no ruinous inflow to check domestic production and depress prices. The limits of free entry for sugar and tobacco fixt by the Payne Law have not been reached and are not likely to be reached for several years to come. Selling values here were not affected, but, on the other hand, the Philippine tobacco and sugar industries were encouraged and steadied by the enlargement of their market, and in return much more liberal purchases were made in the United States for Philippine consumption. Imports from America doubled in value in the fiscal year 1909–10, and exports to America increased in value 80 per cent. A freer interchange of products has helped both parties to the transaction economically, and has also undoubtedly contributed to strengthen the political bonds between the United States and the people of its Far Eastern dependency. Sound policy points to a removal in the near future of the few remaining discriminations against Philippine products seeking a market here."

BUYING THE RUSTIC VOTE

WHILE the rural voters of Adams County, Ohio, might seem to be sufficiently far removed from the madding crowd's ignoble political strife in our teeming and boss-ridden cities, to preserve the highest ideals of citizenship, facts recently disclosed lend some color to one editor's contention that rural corruption at its worst exceeds municipal corruption at its worst. Over the heads of one-third of the voters of this county, say the press dispatches, hangs the fear of prosecution for vote-selling. More than 600 indictments were returned by the grand jury before Christmas, and officers connected with the investigation expect to see indicted nearly 3,000 of the 6,600 men who voted last fall. Most of the men named have been rushing to the court-house, to plead guilty, pay their fines, and suffer disfranchisement for five years. Some of the discoveries made by the grand jury under the direction of Judge A. Z. Blair, of the Court of Common Pleas, and Special Prosecutor W. P. Stevenson are thus set forth in a New York *Times* dispatch from West Union, Ohio:

"Regular schedules of the prices which the voters were paid were kept in four-fifths of the voting-booths in this county. These schedules were open to the leaders in both parties. . . . .

"Beside each man's price there were memoranda suggesting the manner in which each one could best be approached. The prices ranged all the way from a drink of whisky to $25. There were not many of either of these extremes, but several who valued their votes more highly put on the higher price. These men were those whose attitude affected others, hence the politicians thought their price not exorbitant. . . . . .

"No such revelations of wholesale election corruption have ever been made, even in the palmiest days of Boss Tweed in

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New York or in the rottenest ward politics of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, or Chicago, as have been shown here. It is not a few floaters, immigrants, and tramps who have fallen, but more than 1,000 native-born farmers, merchants, lawyers, doctors, even ministers. Not a foreign name appears in the list. And these men were not tempted. They have made a business of selling votes for the last generation."

Judge Blair is quoted by *The Times* as telling of open vote auctions in the streets and the selling of scores of votes in blocks:

"Boodling started when the old method of balloting was used. When a party worker bought a man's vote he would hand the man a ballot and watch him put it in the box. But that was changed about twenty years ago. The method then changed. After the sale the voter would go into the booth and would show his ballot to the judge. The judge would signal and a worker would pay the man.

"I myself have seen men stand on the auction block. I saw a farmer worth $40,000 stand on a soap-box in front of the Court House in West Union and auction off his vote. The Mayor, the prosecuting attorney, and the town marshal watched the auction and did nothing. It got so that men openly boasted they would not vote unless they were paid.

"I have seen 27 men in one precinct sold in a block by a leader. When I ran for Judge the first time six years ago 127 men in Manchester organized and told me I'd have to pay them or be defeated. I wouldn't pay. I was elected in the judicial district, but I lost Adams County.

"When I was a young, impulsive fellow I bought votes. I am not publishing that, but I will not deny it. I felt mean all the time, tho, and when I saw votes auctioned off I made up my mind I would stop that if I ever had the chance. This is my first chance.

"We shall continue with the investigation until the last man of those guilty either has paid his fine or served his sentence. I think every one indicted can be found guilty. . . . . .

"It may take a month or three months, but when we are through, Adams County will be a much cleaner place in which to live."

Judge Blair's methods of listening to the pleas of guilty are extremely informal, if we are to believe the press dispatches:

"He knows a large part of the voters of the county by their first names and when they come into court the scene is rather a social one. The judge sits on one side of a plain table, the indicted man on the other.

"'How about it, John; are you guilty?' asks the judge.

"'I reckon I am, Judge,' is the usual reply.

"'All right, John, I'll have to fine you $10 and you can't vote any more for five years. I'll just put a six months' workhouse sentence on top of that, but I won't enforce it as long as you behave.'

"'All right, Judge. You've got the goods on me.'"

If we were to be informed by a dispatch from Havana that two-thirds of the voters of a certain Cuban province regarded the sale and purchase of their votes as a matter of course, the average American would be very apt to cry for "intervention," declares the Chicago *Record-Herald*. This story of systematic buying and selling of votes for a generation would be dismissed as incredible if it were not for the court records, says this paper, adding: "If it be true and free from exaggeration, we would suggest a scientific study of the politics, psychology, and morals of Adams County, Ohio, by some sociological foundation or school."

Referring to the statement of a confessing politician of Adams County that "at the last election several influential men, perfect gentlemen and honest as the day is long, held out until they got $26 for their votes," the Springfield *Republican* suggests that they doubtless thought as little of it "as many rich and charming women, having high social connections, think of defrauding the Government of customs duties when they return from Europe with newly bought jewels and gowns." Yet this paper rejoices that the "backwoods" community which has been "left to stew in its own rottenness" has been stirred up at last by the muck-rake which has worked such wonders during the past generation in "cleaning up city and country alike." In like manner the New York *American* believes that the thorough investigation now on foot teaches the lesson that "political conditions are improving all the time."

Noting that the conditions prevailing in Adams County are said to exist in other country districts in Ohio, the New York *World* observes that "where there is the least organized vigilance and publicity in elections, fraud and corruption are most likely to flourish." Similarly commenting on the presence of corruption in the country as well as in the perhaps much-maligned metropolis, the New York *Tribune* says:

"Nothing really comparable in extent with the corruption of Adams County has ever been known to exist in one of the big cities of the country, in New York, for instance, with its notorious ring politics. But, then, rural corruption at its worst probably exceeds municipal corruption at its worst. And there is a reason why it should. The very isolation of a rural community, which is supposed to keep it in the paths of innocence and free from evil communications, is its weakness once it has grown familiar with the face of a vice. When a city goes on the downward path the attention of other cities, of the nation, of the world, perhaps, if its affairs are important enough, is directed to it, and this is a potent factor in awakening its conscience. But the very obscurity of a rural neighborhood keeps it from feeling the force of outside opinion."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE morning salutation in Brazil might well be: "Navy, navy, who's got the navy?"—*Columbus Dispatch.*

DOUBTLESS the thrift of the voters in Adams County accounts for the large increase in bank clearings reported by all the Ohio cities.—*New York World.*

WHAT good does England's great navy do? It can not be used on the suffragettes.—*Omaha Bee.*

WAR news from Mexico brings Diaz to notice not only as a great general but as a very energetic editor-in-chief.—*Washington Star.*

AN insane woman has won a prize for a magazine poem. That throws light on a hitherto unanswered question.—*Cleveland Leader.*

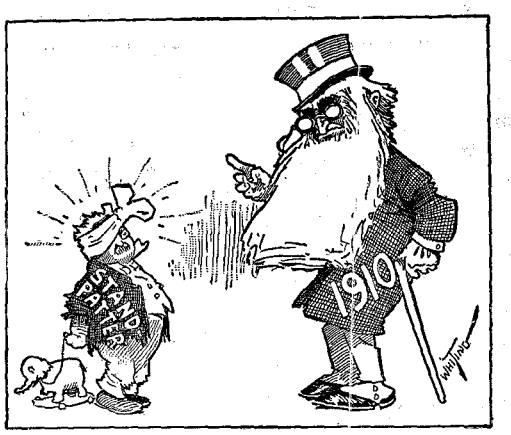
IF Andrew Carnegie is so desirous for peace, he might distribute a few millions among the Mexican insurgents.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

SECRETARY DICKINSON asks Congress for two or three aeroplanes, and in the next paragraph recommends that inefficient army officers be dropt.—*Chicago Tribune.*

ONE immediate effect of George W. Perkins' retirement from the house of J. P. Morgan & Co is that he is being described as a philanthropist.—*Springfield Republican.*

THAT the maintenance of peace is profitable all around is shown by the big Krupp dividend.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE American dollar that was used in the British elections must have been a counterfeit.—*New York World.*



"NOW DON'T FORGET WHAT I TAUGHT YOU."
—Whiting in the South Bend *Tribune.*

THE trouble wih a great big army is that it is either useless or used.—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

AT the next general election in Ohio it will not be necessary to sit up late to receive the returns from Adams County.—*Chicago Tribune.*

WE shudder to think what the state of the British mind will be when the first German aeroplane crosses the channel.—*Cleveland Leader.*

LOS ANGELES should bear in mind that its mysterious dynamite explosions will not pass for growing pains.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

MUCH can be forgiven a man with that fine sense of humor shown by Dr Cook in taking passage on the *George Washington.*—*Baltimore News.*

IN order to safeguard the Panama Canal it might be well for Uncle Sam to put San Francisco and New Orleans under bonds to keep the peace.—*Wall Street Journal.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

DILEMMA OF THE PORTUGUESE REVOLUTIONISTS

IT was feared at first that the Portuguese Revolution was merely a military mutiny, a barrack-room riot, and that the general population, clerical and political, would not support it, but would remain Royalists. This fear has been proved to be without foundation and Braga and his followers are beginning to entertain another fear, namely, that too many Portuguese will become Republicans. There is actually talk of passing a law for making ineligible for election to the Chamber for appointment to any public office any one who has been a Deputy or a Minister at any time during the past three years. This we gather from the *Mundo* (Lisbon) which speaks with horror of the number of the riffraff of the country who have suddenly fallen in line with anti-Monarchists. "This means," adds this paper, "that the Conservative Republicans will dominate the government."

Citing this Portuguese organ, a writer in *The Saturday Review* (London), who claims to speak authoritatively, remarks:

"The most disreputable of the secular clergy have now declared themselves republicans. So have the very worst of the old political gangs which called themselves Monarchist and the existence of which was a curse to Portugal. The consquence is that people are now asking themselves if Portugal is any better off than she was before. She has got rid of the young King, whom everybody admits to have been innocent. She has got rid of the corrupt politicians, whom everybody admits to have been guilty. A month ago the country was speechless with indignation at the way in which the country was misgoverned by these dishonest politicians. Nobody was indignant with the boy King. On the contrary, his Majesty was well liked on account of the tragedy which brought him prematurely to the throne, on account of his kindness and his desire to do the right thing, because he was a weak boy, a plaything in the hands of the political leaders.

"Notwithstanding this, he alone has been punished. An indignant people has arisen in its wrath and stricken down—the wrong man. As for the political bosses whose greed ruined the country, they have been taken into the bosom of the Republican party, which they are now manipulating just as they used to manipulate the King. Messrs. Alpoim, Centeno, Ribeira Brava and Co., are now far more advanced in their republicanism than the people who made the revolution. The caciques or 'bosses' are indispensable to the new régime owing to the revolt of the Republican Left Wing under Machado dos Santos."

We learn from another Portuguese paper that the turncoat Monarchists are not men of a very high character and are only hungering after the spoils and may even be plotting to overthrow the political coach. Thus the *Povo de Aveiro* observes:

"The Republican party is made up of the very quacks and office-hunters against whom the country pronounced so decisively at the last elections. They have now founded a republic wherein there is no political party composed of sincere and honest men. Originally there may have been among these charlatans a handful of enthusiasts, but that handful is now doubly swamped. It was swamped by the bogus Republicans to start with. Now it is swamped again by the inundation of turncoat Progressistas and Regeneradores and other corrupt gangs of so-called Monarchists who sold the monarchy. Those Monarchist bandits, those most infamous thieves, pretend to justify the indecent haste with which they joined the Republicans by simulated anxiety for public order. But this patriotic fervor came somewhat late in the day. Why did we never hear of it before?"

The editor of the *Povo*, Mr. Homem Christo, a leader of the Moderate Republicans in the busy little seaport of Aveiro, declares plainly:

"It is absolutely impossible to found in Portugal a prosperous republic so long as that Republic is certainly and exclusively at the mercy of the *quadrilhas* (gangs of thieves). The elections to the Constituent Assembly will take place in six months at the latest. They are to be based on universal manhood suffrage. Well, the Republicans are faced by the prospect of a monarchical majority against them. In that case they will have to hold the country by naked force. This barrack-room revolution, discredited at the polls, will have to dominate Portugal by means of its bayonets. In the face of Europe this will be impossible. To avoid it, the Republicans must of necessity avail themselves of the services of the *quadrilhas*, the gangs of corrupt and discredited Monarchist politicians against whom they rose on October 5. Without a counter-revolution, without violence, the country will be back again in the old groove."

The expert writer in *The Saturday Review*, who professes to have a thorough knowledge of the present condition of affairs in the western realm of the Iberian peninsula, does not by any means speak hopefully of the prospects in that new republic. He does not see there any of the unselfish generosity which inflamed the hearts of those who inaugurated the American or the French republic. France has perhaps set an example to the world of incorruptedness in the ministerial officials who have handled her domestic and colonial finances. Where freedom and liberty are the watchword of a country, says this writer, unless there be integrity in the rulers the reign of license begins. To quote his concluding sentences:

"The real explanation of the Portuguese revolution is this: The political 'bosses' had drained the people dry. There was no more money to be got from below. So they looked above and determined to get hold of the scanty allowance which was paid to the King, his mother, his grandmother, his uncle, and the other members of the royal family. That allowance was not large—it would not have been sufficient to admit Manoel to the first or even to the second row of American millionaires. But in any case it was worth grabbing. The Republicans grabbed it, and they now call the act a glorious revolution, the downfall of the tyrant, the liberation of the country from the insufferable yoke of the Braganzas, etc.

"As a matter of fact, instead of having one civil list, Portugal will now have about forty."

CHINA'S REAL POPULATION—The real status of the population of China has been something of a myth. This, says the *Shun Tien Shi Pao*, a Peking daily edited by Japanese, is due to the fact that the object of taking census in China has been merely for the purpose of facilitating taxation. Naturally the Chinese authorities have been contented with noting the number of adults, leaving out of consideration infants, children, and aged men. But the lack of an accurate census has, so we are told by this journal, proved a serious obstacle in the completion of military rehabilitation as well as to other progressive measures. Consequently the Chinese authorities decided a year ago to prepare a census along modern lines. The investigation, which was carried on through the customs authorities, has, except in few provinces, been completed, and according to its result the total inhabitants of China are 439,214,000. The figures for the different provinces are reported by the *Shun Tien Shi Pao* to be as follows:

Manchuria	17,000,000	An-hui	36,000,000
Chih-li	29,400,000	Kiang-su	23,980,000
Shan-tung,	38,000,000	Cheh-kiang	11,800,000
Szu-chuan	79,500,000	Fuh-kien	30,000,000
Hu-nan	22,000,000	Canton	32,000,000
Hu-pei	34,000,000	Can-si	8,000,000
Kiang-si,	24,534,000	Yun-nan	8,000,000

Investigations in Shan-si, Ho-han, Shen-si, Kan-su, and Kwei-chou are not completed, but the total population of these five provinces is estimated at 55,000,000.

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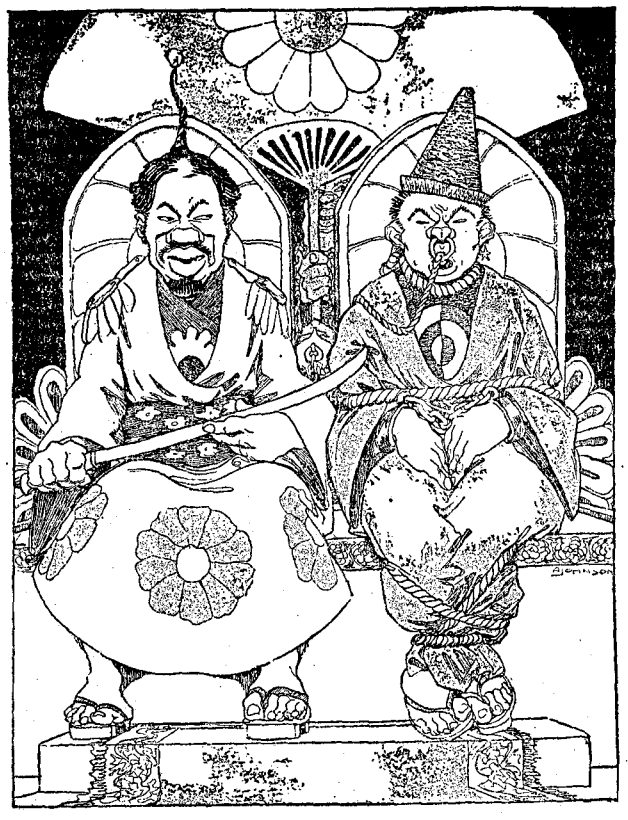

THE EMPEROR OF KOREA IS QUITE HIS OWN MASTER.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THIS GOOSE SHALL HAVE WHATEVER STUFFING SHE LIKES.
—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

JAPAN'S CARE OF KOREA.

CHINA'S CLAMOR FOR AN EARLY PARLIAMENT

ONE OF THE most memorable historical developments which have distinguished the annals of the twentieth century has been the spread of the parliamentary system among Orientals and those of the Far East. In France many publicists are preaching the doctrine of failure in the case of representative bodies. Hervè and Jaures think, or say they think, that the Chamber and the Senate do not really stand for the people of France, and in Russia and Germany many are complaining of the tyranny exercised by a bureaucracy. Even in England the veto power of the second chamber is being challenged by a powerful minority, and the Conservative leader of the House of Commons has actually demanded a recurrence to the primitive method of referendum. And now a parliament is to be instituted in China.

In 1907 the Chinese Court issued an edict promising to open a parliament in 1916. Since then a section of the Chinese people has been agitating for an early inauguration of a constitutional government, and has more than once memorialized the Prince Regent, urging the adoption of public opinion. But the Chinese Government repeatedly refused to accept the petition, until the Tsu Cheng Yuan, or the Senate, passed on October 22 a resolution indorsing the popular demand. The delegates of the people who had been disappointed with the attitude of the Regent had sent in their petition to the Tsu Cheng Yuan and asked for its approval. Describing the memorable occasion on which the petition was discust in the Senate, the Peking correspondent of the *Mainichi* (Osaka, Japan) says:

"More than ten members spoke, all indorsing the petition in the most emphatic terms. The galleries were filled to overflowing, most of those present being agitators who have been urging the Government to open a parliament immediately. When the proposal was adopted these agitators burst into an enthusiastic demonstration of jubilation, clapping their hands and shouting 'Long live the Senate!'"

Now that the Senate takes sides with the people, what, the *Yorodzu* queries editorially, will the Chinese Court do? This journal attaches much significance to the fact that those members of the Senate who were appointed by the Court and in consequence were expected to vote against the petition, readily joined hands with the other members who were elected by provincial assemblies and therefore in sympathy with the popular demand, and says:

"Heretofore we have been inclined to think that the clamor for an early parliament in China came only from indiscreet agitators. The recent act of the Senate puts this political movement in a somewhat different light. The Chinese Senate, which, in the event of the inauguration of a constitution, is to become the upper house of the diet, consists at present of 196 members, of whom 98 are composed of members of the imperial family and those chosen by the Government from among nobles, officials, scholars, and highest taxpayers. Naturally they constitute the conservative element in the Senate, and it was universally expected that they would not lend ear to the clamor of political agitators. The remaining 98 members are representatives of the people, that is, the local assemblies, and are more or less inclined to be radical. Now the conservatives, instead of exerting all their influence to defeat the move of the radicals, as we expected they would, showed no hesitancy in acting in unison with the latter and voting for the petition of the people. This is a situation the meaning of which it is not easy to interpret. The petition demands the inauguration of a representative government a year hence, but such a radical proposal the Court will not accept. It is highly probable that the matter will end in a compromise, the Court promising to convene a parliament three or four years hence."

Liang Kei-chou, lieutenant and colleague of Kwan Yuwei, the leader of the revolutionary organization in China, contributes an article to the October issue of the *Taiyo*, a Tokyo monthly, declaring that conditions in China call for an immediate adoption of a constitutional government. "In China," we are told, "forces of conservatism are always at work to stay the march of progress, and it is feared that if we were to wait so long as six years from now, untoward circumstances may develop, preventing the realization of a parliamentary government."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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REVOLUTION IN MONACO

MONACO is a principality containing eight square miles of territory whose most important industry is what is vulgarly known as a "gambling hell." It has been described as a spot on which more suicides to the square yard have occurred than in any lunatic asylum in the world. His royal highness, Prince Albert of Monaco, once the most completely absolute monarch in Europe, is now passing through the experience of the Sultan, the Shah, the Czar, and the King of Montenegro. We read in *Je Sais Tout* (Paris) that popular dissatisfaction is at present rampant. The 20,000 men, women, and children, who have no votes, are making at least as much noise as Vergil's bees, when preparing for battle. To quote this interesting weekly:

"Behind the rock on which is built the capital of the smallest state in Europe an unfamiliar clamor is being raised. The habitués of these heaven-blest purlieus are paying no heed to the heartrending cries of those who thirst for gold and pursue the impossible chance, nor to the admiring hosannas of life's favorites who come to bask in the beauties of an ideal scenery.

"The confused shouts that fill the eight square miles show that the Monegasques are suffering from constitution-sickness.

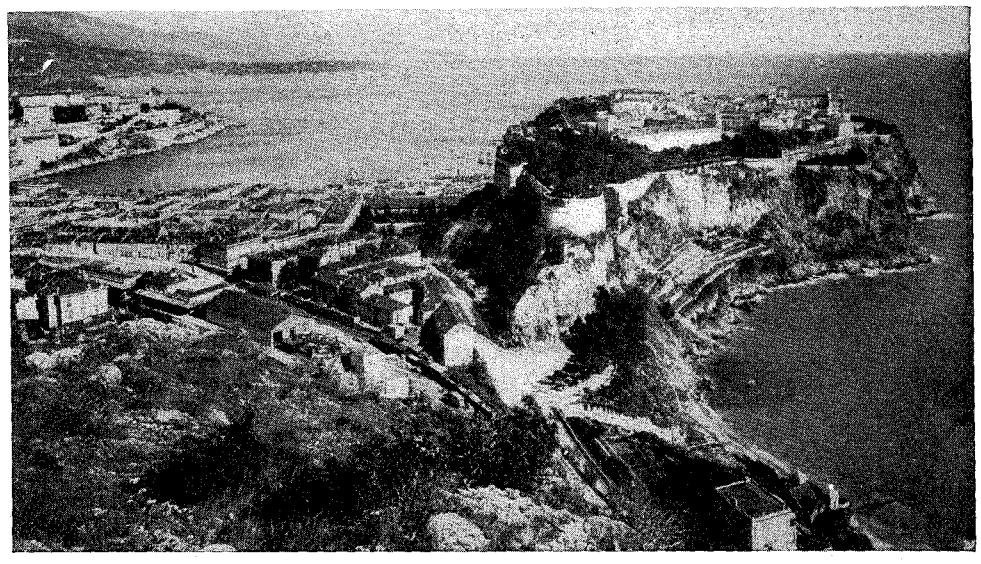
"Yes, the Monegasques, who always hitherto appeared to be smothered under the mass of invading cosmopolitanism which dominated their realm, are wakening up. At the last census there were discovered to be some thousands of genuine natives in Monaco. And these natives are demanding a constitution and a representative parliament."

Their demands have now been actually complied with, says a writer in the London *Graphic*, where we read:

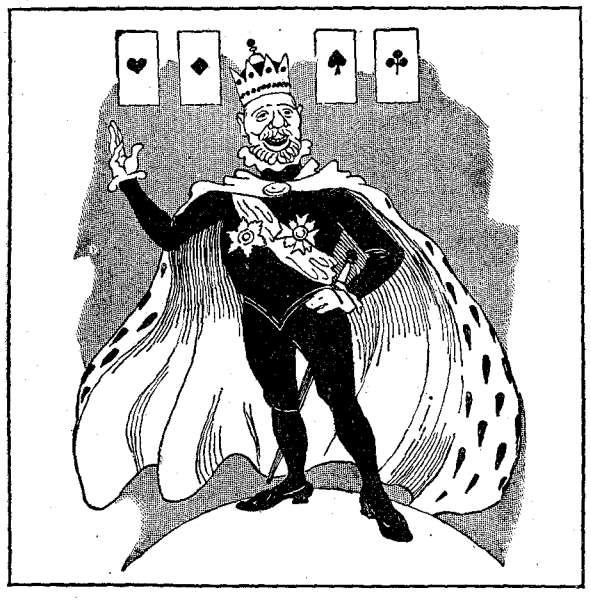
"The revolution of Monaco has been carried out without bloodshed and an absolute sovereign converted into a miniature imitation of our own King George V.

"Just as Monaco is the smallest sovereign state in all the wide world, so has the revolution been accomplished by what is surely the smallest number of natives that have ever been responsible for a *coup d'état*. It will astonish a good many to learn that the entire native population of the principality of Monaco, men, women, and children, consists of 1,500 souls, while the roll of voters numbers exactly 650. The foreigners of Monaco number 15,000!

"Prince Albert's first parliament will likewise make up a tiny total, for its members will be just eighteen in number. In fact, one may say with all sincerity that the largest thing in Monaco is its revenue, of which the newly made constitution will have the handling."



PALACE OF THE PRINCE.



ALBERT THE INVINCIBLE.

Europe! take notice. The monarchy in Monaco has by no means been played out.

—*Jugend* (Munich).

The French writer thinks these happy inhabitants of "an enchanted land," on whom their Prince lays neither tax nor impost, are foolish. With representative government, taxation will surely come. At present Monaco is the cheapest place to live in of all Europe; its soil is rich, its fisheries profitable. Whence this discontent? "But did not the frogs supplicate Jupiter for a king? And what was the sequel?"

WHY FEWER PEOPLE MARRY TO-DAY

MALTHUSIANISM is going out of fashion and people are discovering other reasons than Malthus gave why young people do not, should not, or can not marry. Malthus taught that as social conditions improved and salaries became higher there would be a corresponding augmentation in the number of happy marriages. But a writer in the readable Italian weekly, the *Minerva* (Rome), shows that the exact contrary is the case. He writes that according to statistics from the year 1873, while salaries in industry, professional life, and labor have been gradually rising in value in such civilized countries as England, the United States, Hungary, and Italy, the number of marriages has suffered a sensible diminution. He then launches out into an article in which he says men and women are becoming tired of sexual love and domestic joys. The stage and romances may have sophisticated them, but the fact remains. The writer in the *Minerva* summarizes on this subject the discussions of Prof. L. Brentano in *The Economic Journal*. According to this writer the rich and the aristocratic began with this aversion to marriage, and gradually it spread and is spreading to the classes below them in wealth and leisure. The causes of this change in human nature which seems to contradict so much history, poetry, and fiction are said by the *Minerva* to be five in number. First the increasing difficulty in an age of growing luxury and self-indulgence which young men find in obtaining a situation sufficiently remunerative to

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support a family on. The second cause is the increased and increasing cost of living, side by side with the craving for greater comfort and even luxury. This makes it more and more difficult to maintain a family in the style demanded by social convention. More profound and far-reaching is the third cause. Woman's position with regard to the man has recently undergone a striking transformation. In former times the woman was the mere slave of her husband. To-day she is his companion and very frequently his competitor. The increasing economic independence of the woman has diminished the force of one at least of the motives which induced women to marry. She is beginning to feel a reluctance to enter into the matrimonial relation which Bernard Shaw characterizes as "a prison-house for the woman."

Pretty faces, pleasant words, little gifts, and simple home associations have lost their spell, we are told. This is the fourth reason. The amusements and satisfactions of life have so marvelously increased that the traditional happiness of the home is eclipsed. The surroundings of a home have lost both for the man and the woman that preponderating interest and importance which they once possest. Therefore in proportion as civilization and refinement increase in a country marriages decrease.

The gravest cause is the most serious; it lies in the decline of sexual passion and the moral despair and discouragement to be met with in some men and women. People of opposite sexes are not so mutually attractive as they were when the world was younger, is the melancholy sentence of Professor Brentano. The older a man grows the more he becomes disillusioned as to the felicity of wedded life.

The woman permits herself to hug her illusions much longer than a man does, but she also, as represented by the whole sex, is growing to be less submissive to them than of yore.

"At the same time as the moral sense grows finer and more discerning, the duties of conjugal life become heavier to undertake and more difficult to fulfil."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

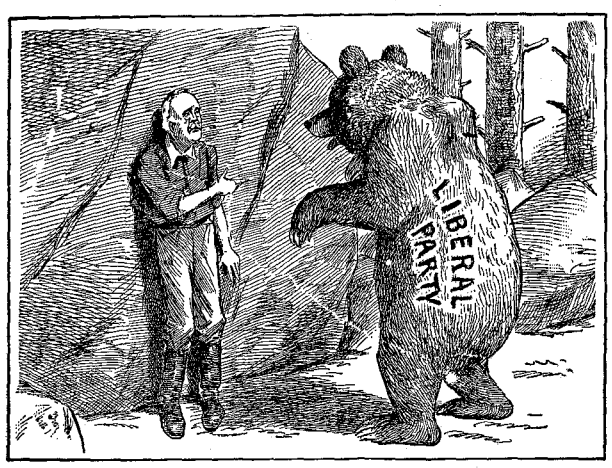
WILL IT BURST?
—*Sinn Fein* (Dublin).

NO MILLIONAIRES ALLOWED IN THIS LAND

IT HAS BEEN proved possible to limit the wealth of individuals in a community so that trusts, monopolies, disproportionate personal fortunes are no more to be found there than shameful and degraded poverty. The Spartans checked avarice, or attempted to check it, by instituting a coinage of iron. It was a clumsy device, for the people who lived in the valley of the Eurotas were noted for their passion for filthy lucre. The Government of New Zealand does better. It provides land for all, and permits none to have a preponderating share of pasture lands, inland waters, or forests. A writer in the *Tour du Monde* (Paris) dwells with great enthusiasm upon the lot of these favored islands. He quotes from a newspaper of Wellington, the *Dominion*, which carries with its utterances a certain official authority, and we read:

"There are no millionaires in New Zealand. Wealth is divided out among this little nation of the South Pacific more liberally and more justly than in any other country of the globe. We have no poor people dying of hunger. A progressive country, always ready to help the people, assures to every one, according to their several powers, the means of making a comfortable livelihood. The country knows neither trusts nor monopolies nor groups of people who live in wealthy extravagance at the expense of the commonalty. Industrial peace reigns here. Politics is not dominated by graft nor commercial speculation. The great mass of the people control public affairs. The land question is solved by an application of the basic principle that the ultimate happiness and prosperity of the nation depend upon the occupation of the soil by the people, with a reasonable limitation of the area to be granted to each one."

In order to attain this end the Government has monopolized all public offices, and assumed the control of all national activities, and for individual enterprise substitutes a strict watchfulness over all classes of the community. The Government is the greatest of the landed proprietors; it has constituted itself the banker of agriculture and of trade; it contracts for all public works, etc.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE OTHER PARTY—"Look here; this is such a close thing, can't we call it a draw and start again? or have a conference or a referendum or something?" —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

"BRINGING HIM BACK ALIVE."
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

POLITICAL SPORT IN ENGLAND.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A MACHINE THAT MEASURES CHARACTER

A SIMPLE machine invented in England by John Gray enables him, when it is used with any given person, to infer exactly the mental character of that person; whether he is quick or slow of thought, flighty or stable, able to come to conclusions easily or muddy and obscure in his logical processes. The value of measurements of psychological characters is so great that strenuous efforts have recently been made to discover exact methods. Intelligence is so important in life, that its measurement would be of value to the educationist, to the military or naval officer, and to the business man, not to speak of the impulse which it would give to science. Says Mr. Gray in *Knowledge* (London, December):

"Most of the methods of measuring intelligence at present in vogue are personal estimates by teachers or others who are acquainted by long experience with the mental character of the person to be tested. These methods have been found to be only very rough approximations, as there is by no means good agreement between the results obtained by different observers.

"The examination test is recognized as a good test of intelligence, but it involves other factors which have little or nothing to do with intelligence, and its correlation with success in after life is not very high.

"It appears to me that simple and exact methods of measuring certain physiological properties of the brain which have a great influence on our mental growth, promise to give much more valuable results in the measurement of mental character than either the personal estimate or the examination test.

"As an example of this I take the measurement of the persistence of a nervous current or disturbance in the brain after the external impulse has ceased.

"For this purpose I have devised a simple apparatus by which flashes of colored light can be thrown in rapid succession into the eye (see figure).

"The apparatus consists of a revolving mirror, the axis of which is horizontal, and which can be turned at any required speed by a handle and belt gearing. . . . . .

"The experiments of Shelford Bidwell, and of others, have shown that the sensation of a color persists for a short time after the external impulse has ceased. If the duration of this persistence is equal to the time interval between two successive impulses from the revolving mirror, the color will appear to be continuous. But if the persistence is less than the time interval, the color will appear to flicker.

"In order to measure the duration of the persistence in any given person, all that is necessary is to ascertain, from the speed indicator on the axis of the mirror, the exact number of revolutions which the axis is making when the flicker disappears. . . . . .

"A different persistence will, as a rule, be found with different colors. It is desirable that the persistence should be measured with each of the three primary colors separately."

TESTING CHARACTER BY MACHINE.

By registering the persistence of color sensations this device gives the index of an individual's perseveration, a quality of mind which is selected as the fundamental factor in determining character.

The value of all this may be seen from the fact that this persistence of a color sensation after the stimulus has stopt, which we have been discussing, is identical with, or very closely related to, a quality of mind which the psychologists call perseveration. Persistence of color sensation, according to this view, means persistence all through the nervous system, or retardation of the disappearance of any nervous excitation. High perseveration is a bad sign in some respects, for it means difficulty of forming new associations and therefore a comparatively slower order of intelligence, tho it makes for stability of character. Says the author:

"I have drawn up a scale of perseveration, and the kind of character likely to be associated with different degrees of perseveration, in the ordinary conditions of life.

"At the center of the scale we have the average amount of perseveration, which is associated with the practical common sense of the average man.

"When the perseveration is below the average the speed with which ideas flow through the mind is quickened, and the readiness with which the mind receives external impressions is also increased.

"The first category below the average, therefore, contains persons with witty, brilliant, and suggestive minds, persons of great tact, presence of mind, and daring; all of which imply quick response to external stimuli.

"To this class would belong the majority of persons who are popularly considered to be geniuses. But if we adopt Carlyle's definition of genius as 'an infinite capacity for taking pains,' the genius would have to be looked for in the class having perseveration one degree above the average.

"The category with perseveration one degree above the average contains persons who are fond of abstract thinking, and who follow a theme into all its ramifications. They think slowly and learn slowly. The scope of their consciousness is wide, but they are not quick of apprehension because they do not respond readily to outside stimuli.

"We may say, therefore, that the classes with perseveration one degree below the average and with one degree above the average produce geniuses of different types, who, while they excel in one direction, have also certain defects associated with their excellent qualities.

"When we pass to the classes of persons with perseveration two degrees above or below the average, these defects are intensified, and serious deterioration of mental character begins to appear.

"The category with perseveration two degrees *below* the average contains persons who can not keep their thoughts long on one theme; frivolous persons who are fond of superficial associations, such as punsters and cynics; persons to whom all emotions are of equal value and who are consequently of weak moral character; persons who learn anything new very quickly but superficially.

"On the other hand, the category with perseveration two degrees *above* the average contains persons with quite opposite defects. The long duration of the secondary function interferes with the formation of wide associations, and renders the limited associations formed exceedingly stable and inaccessible to outside influences. This corresponds to the person with fixt ideas,

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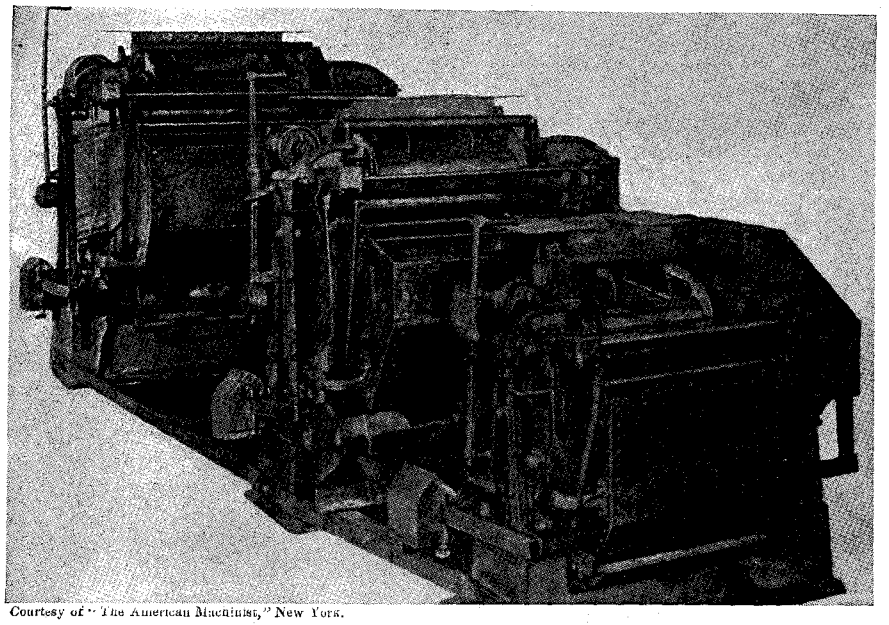


Courtesy of "The American Machinist," New York.

A TRIPLE WEIGHING-MACHINE.

It automatically weighs out three different kinds of material at one time, each scale waiting for the other two to fill.

apparently founded on sentiment rather than on reason. Gross somewhat invidiously includes in this category vegetarians and antivaccinators, but it is preferable to leave the truth of that assertion to be determined by experiment.

"When perseveration falls below, or rises above, that of the two categories last described, the mind becomes unstable—we pass from the sane to the insane.

"The insanity at the two extreme ends of the scale is of quite different types. Persons with excessively low perseveration are liable to *acute mania*, and persons with excessively high perseveration usually suffer from *melancholia*."

As Mr. Gray's machine enables him to measure perseveration, or at least persistence of vision, with which it is so closely connected, his results are of interest. They show that women have less than men—that is, they have greater quickness of apprehension, tact, and presence of mind than men, with a diminution of those good qualities which are associated with high perseveration. This, Mr. Gray thinks, agrees pretty well with general experience. Blondes have higher perseveration than brunettes; and this accords with the traditional idea of the differences between the lighter Northern and the darker Southern races. Evidently this whole subject is one of wide possibilities and great interest.

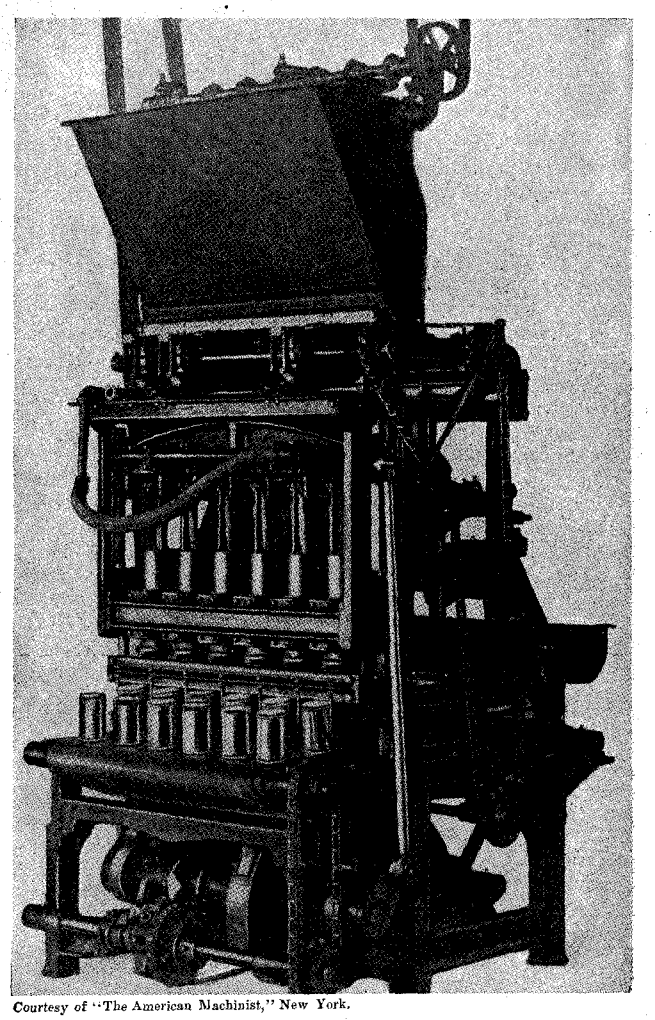
AUTOMATIC WEIGHING-MACHINES

IN MANY industries, material in large quantity must be weighed out into small amounts over long periods of time. Such are the manufacture of food-products that must be put up in half-pound or pound packages or tins, or businesses in which materials must be weighed in preparation for mixing, as in making cements. To perform work of this kind by hand is slow and tedious, and machines have accordingly been devised to do it automatically. In an article on this subject contributed to *The American Machinist* (New York) an editorial correspondent describes some of the most important types of these automatic weighers. He writes thus of a machine devised originally to weigh baking-powder, holding a tin can in position to receive the powder, packing it down, and passing the filled can out to a belt conveyor to be carried to the boxing-room. We read:

"Above the machine is a hopper, which contains a large quantity of baking-powder, coming from the mixers and grinders. From six spouts at the bottom of this hopper the powder flows in six continuous streams, the continuity of the streams being insured by rotating agitators in the upper hopper. These six streams of powder are directed down into six funnel-shaped weighing-flasks, each flask being provided at the bottom with a spring door which is normally held in a closed position. These weighing-flasks are balanced on knife edges by suitable weights so that when exactly one pound of material has been dropt into each flask the latter will overbalance and drop down a distance of about two inches. The dropping down of the flask brings a small overflow chute at the top of the flask exactly opposite the spout of the hopper overhead. The effect of this is to allow the continuous stream of falling powder from the hopper to pass through the overflow spout entirely free from the weighing-flask. In this way no more powder is added to that in the flask after the proper weight has been reached. This overflowing powder is again lifted by a suitable conveyor, to the top of the machine, putting it back into the hopper.

"Just after the six flasks have been overbalanced, six sets of cam-operated fingers open the spring doors on the bottom of the flasks, dropping the weighed powder down through suitable tubes leading to the spouts which fill the cans. In order to insure that the extremely light powder shall flow properly, six hammers are brought up to strike vigorously against the sides of the tubes, the motion being imparted by suitable cams."

Some of the difficulties encountered in automatic weighing-machines are next described by the writer. The speed of flow of the material into the weighing-bucket depends, he reminds us, on the pressure of the material above it. He goes on:



Courtesy of "The American Machinist," New York.

AUTOMATIC MACHINE WHICH WEIGHS AND PACKS BAKING-POWDER.

This is the discharging side, showing packing-plungers.

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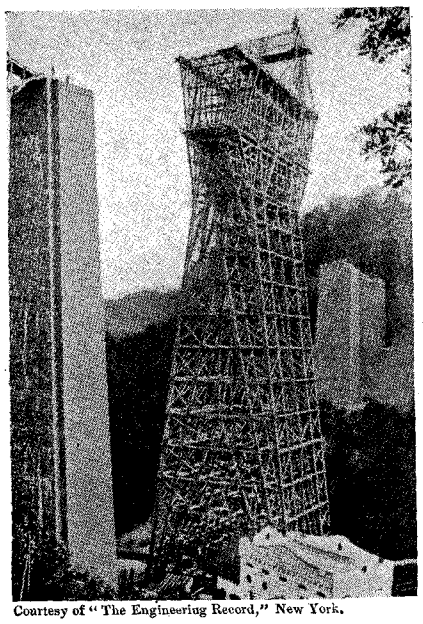
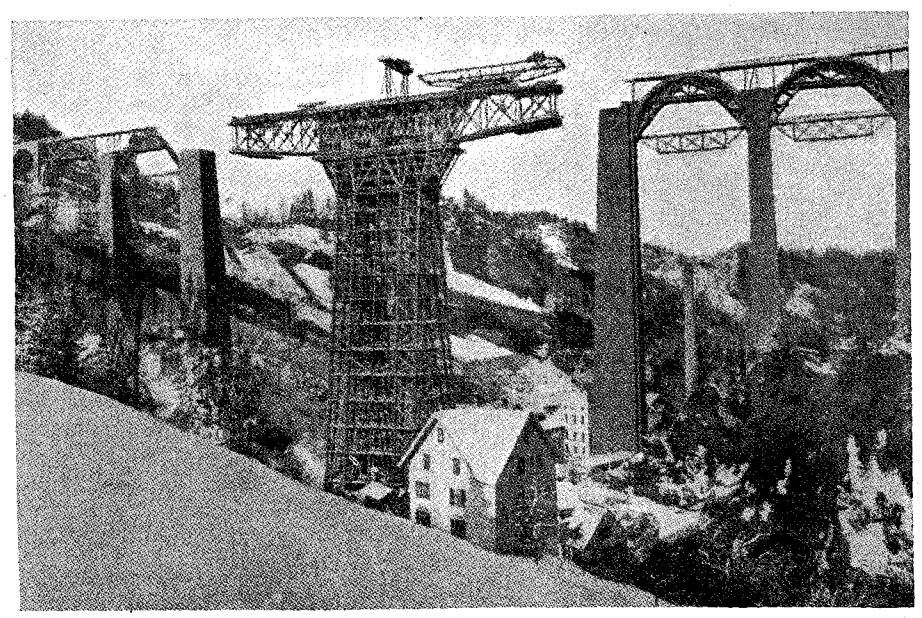


Courtesy of "The Engineering Record," New York.

END VIEW OF TOWER.



VIEW OF TIMBER TOWER WITH STEEL TRUSSES WELL ADVANCED.

A CURIOUS FEAT IN BRIDGE-BUILDING.

"If the 'head' due to the quantity of material in the upper hopper should vary, the speed of the flowing material would also vary, so that the size of the stream of material would not always be the same. It would be clearly realized that the balancing of the weighing-bucket which acts to close the final door against the flowing material must take place just a little before the actual weight has entered the bucket. The reason for this is that when the doors from the upper funnel have been closed there is a certain amount of falling material still in the air which has not yet dropt down into the weighing-bucket."

Other forms of machine include the swinging-chute type used for weighing meal and the like in packages of one or two pounds; a very accurate machine with "preliminary" weighing-buckets; a large device for handling heavy material such as shot; and one that weighs three materials at once.

BRIDGE-BUILDING ON A TOWER-TOP

A UNIQUE but successful plan for the erection of the central span of a lofty viaduct has just been adopted on one of the Swiss railways. It was necessary to complete this span at the same time as the supporting piers, so the piers themselves could not be used in the work. Continuous false-work or scaffolding would have been too expensive. The problem was finally solved by erecting a tower of wood from the bottom of the gorge to the level of the span, over 300 feet above, and building the span out on either side as a cantilever. With the final removal of the tower, however, the span ceases to be a cantilever and rests firmly on the completed piers at the ends, bridging the space between them. This engineering feat is described at length in *The Engineering Record* (New York, December 17). Says this paper:

"Since it was necessary to complete the steel work at the same time as the masonry portions of the viaduct any method of building out as a cantilever from the masonry approaches, or bringing material in over these was out of the question. . . .

"In order, on the one hand, to keep the cost of the tower within reasonable figures, and, on the other, to be absolutely certain of the safety of the tower, a careful study was made of the computations and of the details of construction. A failure of the tower, costly and dangerous in itself, would, in this case, probably have been followed by still more serious consequences due to the fact that an electric generating-station was immediately alongside its proposed base. . . . . .

"The false-work tower consisted of a main shaft 245.4 feet high with an enlarged top or cap about 33 feet high, cantilevering out on both sides, on which the steel rested during erection. On this enlarged top was a superstructure, 40 feet high, extending around and through the steel span when erected, and carrying both a gantry and a double-cantilever traveling crane. The total height of the tower from the valley to the crane rails was between 318 and 319 feet. . . . . .

"The completed bridge is on a grade, but since there might have been difficulty in operating the traveler on the incline the truss was erected in a horizontal position. In order to place the bridge after erection, even tho unequal settlement on the tower might have displaced it from its theoretical erection position, the steel was erected on four sand boxes, and about two feet higher than its final position, . . . and [each box] filled with dry quartz sand. In the base of the cast-iron cylinder forming the box was a hole 3.2 inches in diameter, out of which the sand could escape. This hole was closed by a sliding gate. The pressure cylinder, resting on the sand, and the inside of the sand-box were machined and in order to protect them against rusting were well covered with grease. A special lead cover, well greased, was also provided to keep the sand free from moisture.

"Experiments had been made before erection to determine the compression of the sand and this information was found of value during erection. While a new panel was being erected the trusses were carried on blocking and iron wedges as well as by the sand-boxes. When a panel had been completed and the crane had been moved to the center of the tower, the blocking and wedges were knocked out, so that the entire weight came on the sand. . . . . .

"The foundations were started in the summer of 1908 and after many interruptions by floods were completed in the spring of the following year. The false-work was completed and the steel erection started in the fall of 1909. The trusses were finished and the bridge lowered to place without mishap in March, 1910, the sand in the boxes being found perfectly dry so that it flowed evenly."

DOES WIRELESS "FLY BY NIGHT"?—Wireless-telegraph operators are very sure that electric waves travel further by night than in the daytime. Why should this be so? George F. Worts tells us in *Modern Electrics* (New York, September) that many plausible theories have been advanced and that new ones are constantly forthcoming. He writes:

"Ever since the days when coherer-de-coherer systems were in vogue the higher minds sought a solution to this question. Probably the first one advanced and one that has still many believers is the one of 'violet-ray absorption,' that the sun tends to absorb the ultraviolet ray of [the spark generating] a wireless wave and therefore lessen its radiative qualities. Electrician W. N. Fanning, of the United States Navy, has advanced a very plausible theory in comparing the earth to the armature of a motor with the sun as a field. He says: 'In the daytime,

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sending a wireless wave over the earth is like trying to send a wireless wave between the armature and pole piece of an excited motor or generator. At night,' he continues, 'the earth short-circuits the sun's magnetic field and we have a space somewhat less than half the earth's surface where there would be ideal conditions for wireless communication.' If this theory is accurate it might account for the fact that wireless waves travel in a longitudinal direction far easier than in a latitudinal one, because of the lines of magnetic force running in a practically north and south direction, which is a perfectly satisfactory reason for the phenomenon. We might illustrate the actual wave of a station when it has reached its limit by an oval. Two stations of the same strength on the extreme edge of each other's waves, can be conversing if the sun has not yet risen, but when it suddenly appears above the horizon the communication is immediately cut off. This has occurred several times. Now that wireless has been reduced to a commercial basis, it gives the scientist an opportunity to inquire more closely into the mysterious side. Before long a theory will probably be propounded wherein will lay a practical solution of the mystery and a satisfactory answer to the question."

VEGETABLE AERONAUTICS

THE PRINCIPLES of modern aviation were utilized long ago by flying seeds. In evolving a structure to enable the breezes to bear them as far as possible from the parent stem, these structures have arrived at dimensions and data of construction strikingly similar to those of human experts in aeronautics. Plumed seeds like those of the milkweed or dandelion utilize the principle of the parachute, while the maple and other winged seeds are aeroplanes, as nearly as they can be without motors. Dr. Amans, who contributes an illustrated article on this subject to *La Nature* (Paris, November 12), notes that there is also an interesting likeness between these structures and the flying-organs of birds. Inert or animated, he says, the form is always adequate to the function. The mechanism of adaptation is particularly obscure in the case of flying seeds, and Dr. Amans attempts only to show that it exists and that it accords perfectly with our knowledge of aviation and of aerodynamics. He takes up first the plumed seeds, as follows:

"The seed is carried by a plume of silk, like an aeronaut hung from a parachute. This type is wide-spread among the Compositæ. In one form . . . the silky hairs spring from the end of the stem and radiate in different planes. . . . They are barbed and number about forty. . . . . .

"The plume of milkweed seeds is more conical and the hairs are numerous and fine. . . . This type is one of the most widely diffused, whether large or small, and is found in other families besides the Compositæ. . . . The seeds are assembled in a ball or in a cylinder, or they are alined in a seed-vessel which ultimately flies open and lets them go. In general the hairs may easily be pulled off one by one, but taken together they lay tight hold of the smallest object. . . . . .

"In the Bignonia, an exotic plant, the seeds are packed by hundreds in a long shell, which opens and lets them escape in full flight. Each is formed of a thick central part, nearly circular and of a heart-shaped expansion, very thin and transparent, while fine nerves radiate from the central mass and serve to support the membrane. . . . A Bignonia aeroplane with a spread of 43 feet would weigh, with its load, 581 pounds; with such a spread of surface a biplane of the Voisin or Farman type would have to carry double the weight and the monoplanes four times as much. A Bignonia seed with the spread of a Milan would weigh 580 pounds, while the Milan, with half the bearing surface, weighs more than 1,320 pounds. The Bignonia seed is thus of a lightness without peer among birds, birdmen, or even plumed seeds.

"In the maple . . . the seed properly so-called has a globular shape. . . . The winged expansion has the form of certain insect-wings, such as the fore-wing of the bee. The skeleton is formed of rays diverging from the base, and . . . deformations due to drying are various. . . . The membranous part weighs about one-eleventh of the total, which is just the ratio in the Bignonia. A seed ten times as long would have the surface of a gull's wing and sustain just about the same weight."

The mechanism of flight in all these cases is somewhat interesting. Plumed seeds fall nearly vertically in still air, but the east breeze carries them horizontally. Sometimes in apparently calm weather a milkweed seed when released from the hand will mount quickly until out of sight, thus showing the presence of an upward air current. Such plumed seeds thus take the place of sounding-balloons. They are analogous to parachutes, but are more stable, because they are convex downward instead of upward.

As for Bignonia seeds, they fall vertically when the wings are equal, but when they are not, as is generally the case, the seed describes a curve, sometimes an upward one when there is an ascending current. The maple seed falls with a rapid spinning movement which retards it considerably. In towns, maple seeds may be seen spinning through the air higher than the houses. It is hard to throw such a seed as high as the ceiling of a room, for it generally turns a somersault before reaching the top. These various motions, the writer goes on to say, can be imitated with a rectangle of paper and a lump of wax. He says:

"Take a bit of the wax as large as a pea and stick it at the center of the paper; if it is dropt when in a horizontal position, it will keep this position and descend vertically. If the wax be placed elsewhere than at the center the descent is no longer vertical. There are three cases, as the wax is placed (1) on the straight line joining the centers of the long sides; . . . (2) on the longer axis; (3) not on either axis. In the first case the rectangle falls obliquely, one of the long sides in advance, like an aeroplane or a Bignonia seed, the forward edge being the one nearest the load. . . . The angle of the path with the horizon varies with the position of the wax, being less as the center of gravity is nearer the forward edge. The second case is like the first, except that the forward edge is now one of the short sides. . . . . .

"If the load be placed on neither of the axes we have the great descending curves of the dissymmetrical Bignonias or the rapid spinning of the maple seed.

"By using certain wings of birds I have obtained an even more complicated movement. The wing turns on itself like a maple seed, but more slowly, and at the same time its center of gravity describes a spiral or rather a sort of broken line. One would think it was a huge moth. The movement is a combination of those of the maple and the Bignonia, a sort of planetary motion.

"If, instead of a plane rectangle we use a wavy one, we may obtain a sort of 'loop-the-loop' fall, with very rapid rotation about a horizontal axis at right angles to the plane of the path.

"I confine myself to these examples, but the reader may vary the experiments indefinitely, and deduce very valuable ideas regarding the relations of spread of wing to weight and to resistance of the air. He may also, utilizing data obtained from flying seeds, construct toy planes of the Bignonia or maple type and try parachutes modeled on that of the milkweed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUBBER-SEED OIL—It is now believed that the oil of the rubber seed will in time be a marketable product and develop a profitable business in the Malay states. Consul-General James T. Dubois, of Singapore, who writes to the State Department to this effect, is thus quoted in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York):

"At present there is such a demand for the Hevea seeds for planting purposes that the supply does not equal the demand. This office has received a request for 5,000 Para seeds to be shipped to the Philippine Islands, but the order can not be filled until next October or November. The Botanic Gardens at Singapore, which is really the birthplace of the rubber industry in Malaysia, and which has furnished great quantities of seeds to the plantations, reports that it will not be able to furnish another 5,000 order of rubber seeds before next spring, owing to the many orders already booked. So rubber-seed oil is out of the question at present. The time is coming when there will be a large surplus of seeds from the 90,000,000 of trees already planted in the Far East, and then the rubber-seed oil will have its day and its valuable market. It is now suggested by experts that, owing to the future commercial value of rub-

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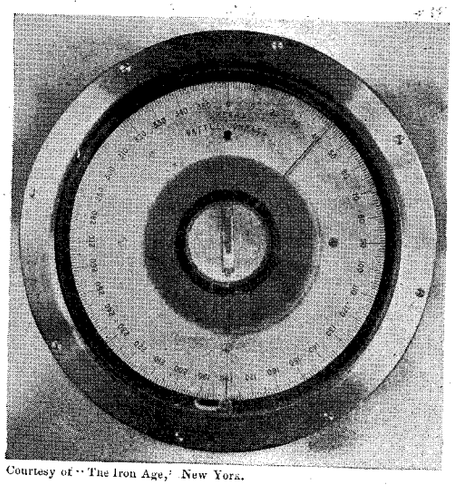
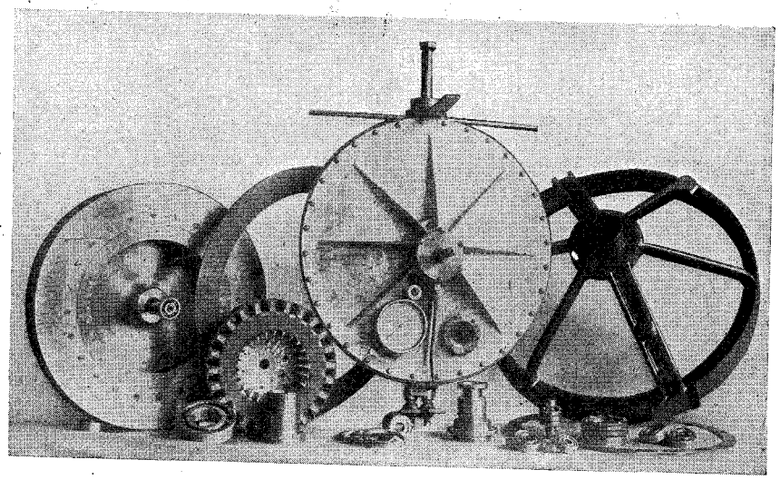


Courtesy of "The Iron Age," New York.

AN INDICATING COMPASS CONTROLLED BY THE MASTER GYROSCOPIC COMPASS.



THE UNASSEMBLED PARTS OF THE SPERRY GYROSCOPIC COMPASS, WHOSE ACCURACY IS UNAFFECTED BY MAGNETIC DISTURBANCES.

ber-seed oil and the residue obtainable from local treatment, it would be wise in erecting new machinery on plantations or remodeling old machinery to make provision for power and space for the convenient placing of the rubber-seed crushing-machines. This would leave the residue on the estates, which, it is believed by experts, will prove good for cattle food, as well as a valuable fertilizer. Scientific investigations of the Hevea seed have proved that they yield a fine, clear oil of good drying quality, not inferior to the best linseed."

A COMPASS WITHOUT A MAGNET

CONSIDERING the length of time that the gyroscope and its interesting properties have been known, attempts to utilize it have been late in making their appearance. It can not be said that any of them is yet in commercial use, but all have passed the model stage and the future before them is promising. We have first the use of a heavy gyroscope to prevent the rolling and pitching of ships, next the similar use to keep a monorail car on its track, and finally the use of a small gyroscope to replace the magnetic compass as a direction-indicator on shipboard. In all of these applications, use is made of the powerful tendency of the rotating gyroscope to persist in its plane of rotation. In a series of articles contributed to *The Iron Age* (New York) by Elmer A. Sperry, the writer describes all these uses and certain improvements and modifications of his own. Particularly, in the fourth and last (December 22) he asserts that he has made the gyroscopic compass a perfectly practical instrument. It is, he reminds us, not a new idea. Foucault first noted the possibility of it in 1852 and attempts have been made since at intervals to realize it. We read:

"In the cases where the gyroscope is used and employed as a battle compass, the apparatus is placed below decks, and small instruments about the size of an ordinary compass are distributed in different positions on the ship, giving the exact indications of the gyroscopic compass itself.

"The author's work has extended to the point where action of such instruments can be controlled from the gyroscopic compass and distributed as desired, the indications being accurate to a very small fraction of a single degree. Many observations have been made indicating that they are accurate to $\frac{1}{3600}$ of the circle. . . . The illustration shows the unassembled parts of the compass.

"Another illustration shows one of the receiving instruments for the binnacle or other position. It is found that this receiving instrument requires no cardian mounting and is equally accurate in any position, vertical or horizontal. Indications are held with the accuracy described following the master instrument instantly, and are very much more 'dead beat' than an air compass for marine purposes, tho it is not submerged nor is any liquid used in connection with it. Among the numerous points never before achieved is the automatic correction of the northerly or southerly component of vessels' speed at sea, this correction being made between the gyroscopic compass and its transmitting member, in such a manner that the indications received by the navigator and elsewhere about the ship are thus absolute and maintain true geographical north. . . . . .

"It is felt that the navigator has now at hand a most desirable aid, and one that greatly simplifies his work, for this type of compass is not affected in the slightest degree by the steel of the ship or cargo, nor any magnetic disturbances in either; neither should shifting cargo, turning turrets, gun-fire, nor the striking of the ship by a shot disturb its accuracy or reliability, nor is it affected in the slightest by those disturbances technically known as deviation or variation."

CEMENT USED AT PANAMA—An idea of the immensity of the operations on the Panama Canal may be gained from some statistics about bags used in transporting cement, which we quote from *Engineering-Contracting* (Chicago, December 21). Over 50 barrels of cement daily are realized from the dust shaken out of the used bags. Says the paper named above:

"About 90 per cent. of the bags in which cement is shipped to the Isthmus for use in the Pacific Division locks are saved and returned to the manufacturers, who allow 8.5 cents apiece for them. The cement is shipped in a bag enclosed within another bag, both made from material of the same grade and weight, the allowance to each bag of cement, therefore, representing 17 cents. As fast as the bags of cement are emptied at the mixers they are loaded into box cars and carried to an old building formerly used as a storehouse by the Pacific Division, situated a little north of the yard office at Miraflores, where they are sorted and baled. The bags are shaken before they are placed in the baling-press, and the sweepings resulting therefrom amount to 50, or more, barrels a day. This cement is in good condition, and the value of it pays the wages of the force employed at the sorting-shed. Many of the bags sent to the States months ago are now returning filled the second time, and are still whole, capable of being used again. A statement of the number of good bags returned to the manufacturers from the beginning of concrete operations at the Pedro Miguel and Miraflores Locks, and the value thereof, is shown in the following table:

Month.	No. of Bags.	Value.
To April 25, 1910	740,000	$62,900.00
May	180,000	15,300.00
June	180,626	15,353.22
July	182,516	15,513.86
August	120,016	10,201.36
September	540,592	45,950.32
October	600,000	51,000.00
November	661,300	56,210.50
Total	3,205,050	$272,429.26

"The cost of handling, less freight charges, during the month of October was $983.71 for 600,000 bags returned."

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LETTERS AND ART

WHO PRATTLE ABOUT ART

BOSTON is trying to account to herself for the extraordinary interest in art shown by the mobbing of the Frick collection now on exhibition in her museum. New York was confronted with the same puzzle two years ago when the Hispanic Museum was besieged by a concourse of eager visitors, who had to be regulated by an extra police force, to see the work of Joaquin Sorolla. It was not reassuring for the city's progress in artistic appreciation that the work of an admittedly greater Spanish artist, brought forth immediately after that of Sorolla, went almost begging for visitors. Mr. Percival Pollard does not intend that Boston shall be too elated over its civic demonstration or that the artistic barometer shall have seemed to have risen over high. "However placidly the proper Bostonian has been wont to take for granted the art appetite of his town," he observes in that city's *Transcript*, "it may not be without interest to examine a trifle ironically, or at least comparingly, certain characteristics through which that appetite expresses itself." He goes on:

"What notably impresses, in the Boston procession of enthusiasts struggling toward this or that half-hundred of reputed masterpieces in paint, is the completeness with which this town's huge business of educating and cultivating artistic and esthetic tendencies has made its way into the very warp of the plain people's lives. In the Boston mob which is content to shuffle for forty minutes, imperfectly comfortable and insufficiently swept by ozone, through marble halls, for the sake of one roomful of pictures, the alien observer, intimately acquainted with the habits of other great galleries, finds features of no small interest. Mingled with the obvious members of that huge colony which is in Boston to learn this, that, or the other—a colony recruited from the entire American continent to an extent which those persons who live by figures alone must surely long since have computed as constituting an enormously valuable asset in the Boston fortune—are persons of every conceivable sort and condition, in a variety, in short, approached only in Munich or Berlin. Aside from the more well-to-do, who are to be expected at such occasions anywhere in the world, there are always, in Boston, such numbers of the plain people, of all ages, as will be found under like circumstances in no other town in America. The cynical explanation would, we may presume, be that the student colony so spreads through the town that hardly a single household is untouched by its life and its talk. And it is talk, as this present contemplation of the subject is more specifically to point out, that chiefly spreads the public interest in any art. It is what people say of this book or that play which determines its fate."

To reach the conclusion that there is a fraction of spuriousness about the art appreciation of the majority, says Mr. Pollard, one has only to widen one's own experience of the galleries of the world, and to keep one's ears open to the stuff that is talked about pictures. Further:

"Surely there can be nothing more piteous to the real lover of Florence, its cool and lovely opportunities for lingering, individual, and precious enjoyment of its countless treasures, than to observe the sad processions that scurry through the Pitti and the Uffizi following the rapid commonplaces of this or that uninspired guide! They troop like sheep following a harassed shepherd; they are hurried from masterpiece to masterpiece; they see with the eyes of a flock, not of individuals; they listen to the opinions of others; they are swallowing, swallowing, just as all Boston swallows, just as all Iowa, and Chicago, and all the thousands of Americans who read the constitutional phrase as 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of culture' swallow. They swallow enough to provide themselves with certain first principles of conversation; and there, after all, you have what they are after; whether they digest anything is something they are willing to leave to luck.

"It is in the average conversation about art, in what people say while they stand in the galleries, or while they sit at dinner afterward, that you will get your test of whether people, in this or that quarter of the world, do their own thinking about art. Mixing with the more or less fashionable throng in Burlington House in any spring of any year, what you will hear the Londoners and provincials saying will hardly convince you that the average English are concerned much beyond what is the most attractive portrait of the most 'fashionable beauty' of the season, or what is the 'anecdote' on canvas which the leading journals have declared the picture of the year. In Philadelphia, every spring, you will find the curious spectacle of what is perhaps the nearest approach to a representative annual 'Salon' in America without any element of real Philadelphia in it. The exhibition simply happens to be in Philadelphia; but the people who make up the visiting appreciation come from all over the East; Philadelphia itself contributes nothing to the color or note of the crowd in the gallery. In Florence, beyond the rapid gabble of the speeding lecturers, the occasionally genuine word of appreciation or understanding that you may hear will not be in English. Nor yet in Munich, nor in Berlin.

"The gallery conversations of London have been sketched so delightfully by F. Anstey and Pett Ridge, among others, that one need do no more than say they have all the features of that repetition of what other people have printed or said which distinguishes human conversation everywhere. Whether a plain cockney is expounding the obvious in analysis of some painted story by Mr. Collyer that is as unimaginative as a page of Euclid; or a Bostonian student, oversophisticated in phrases and unillumined by candor, is going into raptures over a certain picture because it is by a famous painter and depicts a famous woman for whom a famous man made a fool of himself—the insincerity and parrotry of the stuff that is talked about art is much the same all over the world."

Some candid barbarism is what this writer thinks is needed "to purge our adolescent art appreciation of much of its insincerity." He goes vigorously on:

"It is not, to-day, any fine aboriginal, individual expression of opinion, however barbaric or unorthodox, that you will hear in any gallery in America, from the Boston Art Museum to the Corcoran in Washington. The stuff you will hear is the voice either of the backfisch, sickly with sentimentality and imitated dilutions of it, or of the would-be sophisticated chatterer of phrases caught from the studio or from literature. Cant and not candor is in the air. For one note of genuine opinion, naturally exprest—and how quickly the note of an individual, of spontaneous sincerity, may be discerned out of a welter of imitative chatter—you will hear ten which are nothing but the backfisch version of Tomlinson's 'ye have seen, ye have heard,' etc. If Boston be that town on the American continent most sophisticated in matters of art, a town fuller than any other of the grim pursuers of that will-o'-the-wisp, culture, then Boston, too, needs an infusion of forthright barbarism more than any other. . . . . .

"The backfisch has been too long triumphant. International she is, as well as immortal. Fourteen or forty, she swells the great oratorio of other people's opinions about art. She is not so much a human phenomenon as a state of mind; as von Buelow's tenor was a disease. She finds a landscape by Corot 'attractive,' just as in Baltimore they declare a new frock or a young man from New York 'attractive'; the Corot may be an abortive daub, but she only knows that it is 'a Corot.' Barbaric courage to like a picture without having heard the name of the painter is not hers. She is wedded to her catalog; she feasts, like Beau Brummel as the late Richard Mansfield showed him in that last fine scene in the Calais garret, 'off the names of things.' It is the backfisch who protects the experts who write of art in terms of all the other arts, making confusion and mysticism deeper than ever. It is she who has produced the 'program writer' in criticism of music.

"If only the backfisch would keep still! But that is just it; she dominates the conversation! She has neither ego nor cosmos, but she has a voice. The true lovers of art seldom tell their love. The finest authority on art, ancient and modern, in all Florence, Riccardo Nobili, might have you in his house for months, and you would hear no word from him about art.

"To impress the others, the lodgers on the Potsdamerstrasse or Newbury Street, that is the aim and end of too much that is prattled and chattered of art to-day."

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BOOKS BY THE MILE

A BREATHLESS race seems to be on between the great national libraries in Washington, Paris, and London. The two foreign institutions had so many years the start that the American competitor runs third. But according to the annual report of Mr. Herbert Putnam, the librarian, our recent gains have been so great that a few years at a similar rate of increase, will put the Library of Congress at the head. In books alone the additions during 1905–9 to the British Museum are given as 149,464; to the Bibliothèque Nationale, 166,634, and to the Library of Congress, 425,925. Last year our library acquired 90,473 volumes, making her total possessions 1,793,158 volumes. There are 118,165 maps and charts, 517,806 volumes and pieces of music, and 320,251 prints. The New York *Evening Post* prints a Washington dispatch in which an abstract of Mr. Putnam's report is given. We read:

"The Library is not only growing in size, but every year the value of its acquisitions becomes more notable. Mr. Putnam gives an account of some of the new possessions. The Library is coming more and more to be looked upon, he says, by individual collectors as the suitable and responsible guardian of precious literary and historical material. Mr. Putnam is doing what he can to encourage this tendency. Sometimes this material comes to the Library as a temporary deposit pending decision as to its final destination, but oftener for permanent custody and safeguarding.

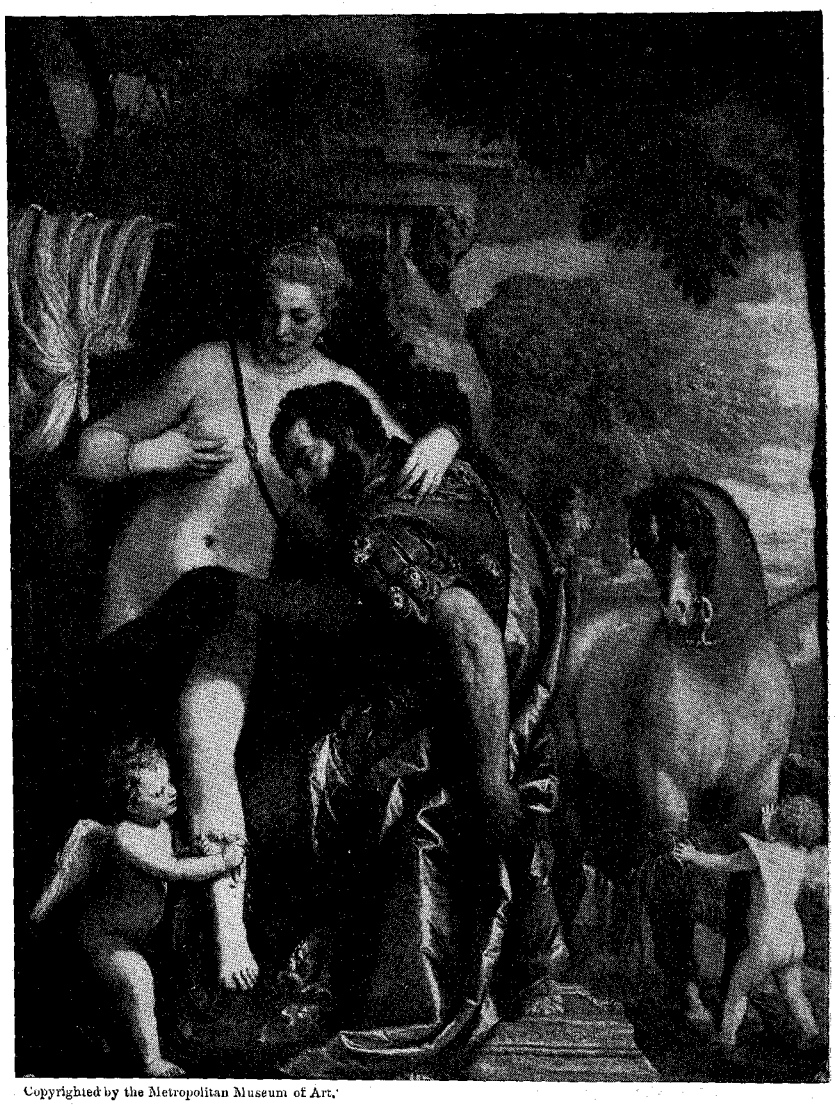
"In the former category belongs the invaluable collection of Thacher incunabula, consisting of collections made by John Boyd Thacher, of Albany, N. Y., for many years an indefatigable collector of autographs, Columbiana, French Revolutionary literature, and of incunabula. Through the generosity of Mrs. Thacher, this entire collection, including 928 volumes of European incunabula, representing more than 500 presses, has been placed in the Library for exhibit and study under suitable regulations, so long as it shall be in the custody of the Library. The presence in the National Library of a collection of such extent, variety, and value, offers a rare privilege to the student of early printing as well as to the curious sightseer.

"The collection of incunabula formed by Gen. Rush C. Hawkins and now deposited in the Ann Mary Brown Memorial building at Providence, R. I., is regarded as offering as excellent an opportunity as could conveniently be found in one place for the study of early printing and the comparison of early presses. The catalog of it (by A. W. Pollard) shows about 542 entries (including a few later than A.D. 1500, and therefore not strictly incunabula). A similar catalog of the Thacher collection would show about 820 incunabula proper. The Hawkins collection includes some 80 printers (67 of them represented by fifteenth-century imprints) not in the Thacher collection (tho of these eight, including Le Roy, Letton, Pynson, and Wynkyn de Worde, are represented on the Library's general shelves), but the Thacher collection includes more than 240 not in the Hawkins collection. As against 141 places represented in the Hawkins collection, there are 126 represented in the Thacher, as against 49 'first issues of a first press,' 35.

"Such a comparison takes no account of the relative importance of the particular printers or presses, the rarity of the particular issues, or the condition of the particular examples, and is in other respects unscientific. Nevertheless, it may be suggestive."

The most important accessions of the year have been the volumes of Madison papers heretofore owned by the Chicago Historical Society, the title to which has now passed to the United States. Further:

"Historical investigators have long been embarrassed by the circumstance that, while the great bulk of the Madison papers was here, an important part was in Chicago, so that satisfactory study was possible only by a resort to both places. The group of papers thus added constitutes eleven volumes, averaging 100 folios each, but many of the folios contain two or more of Madison's microscopic drafts of his letters. Eight of the volumes are of letters of Madison, 1780–1835; one is of letters to Madison from Joseph Jones, 1780–1804; one from Edmund Randolph, 1781–1812; and one from John Armstrong, 1804–1814.



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ANOTHER OF ENGLAND'S LOSSES TO US.

The Metropolitan Museum has just acquired this canvas by Paola Veronese, named "Mars and Venus Bound by Love." From Italy it went to Sweden, then to France, and afterward to England, Mr. Asher Wertheimer being its last owner. It figured last year in the National Loan Exhibition in London.

Added to the Madison papers already in the Library, the whole collection is now brought up to 91 volumes, making it one of the most comprehensive in the possession of the Government.

"Hardly less gratifying than its action with reference to the Madison manuscripts was the transfer by the Chicago Historical Society of the papers of James K. Polk, which it had acquired in 1901. These constitute 24 volumes of Polk's Diary, and a miscellaneous collection of about 450 letters to and from him. In 1903 this library acquired the main Polk collection, estimated at 10,500 documents, and one volume of the Diary.

"From the heirs of Mrs. Anna Parker Pruyn, of Albany, N. Y., the Library received the papers of William Eustis, of Massachusetts, consisting of letters extending over a period of nearly fifty years from 1775–1823; for the Stevenson papers, consisting of the correspondence of Andrew Stevenson, Representative in Congress from 1823 to 1834, and Speaker of the House from 1827 to 1834, and minister at the Court of St. James's from 1834 to 1841, and of John W. Stevenson, Representative in Congress from Kentucky from 1857 to 1861, delegate to the Philadelphia Union Convention of 1866, and Governor of Kentucky from 1867 to 1871, the Library is indebted to Mrs.

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Mary W. Stevenson Colston, of Cincinnati. The Burton Harrison collection has been added to by gifts from Francis B. Harrison, consisting of letters of Thomas Jefferson, Henry Clay, and Alexander Porter (a Senator from Louisiana), and notes of conversations with James Madison (1827), by Jesse Burton Harrison; correspondence of Burton N. Harrison, relative to the defense of Jefferson Davis, 1866-67; and letters showing the disposition made of the specie in the Confederate treasury after the surrender in 1865."

The musical library has been strengthened by the purchase of the Weckerlin and Martorell collections:

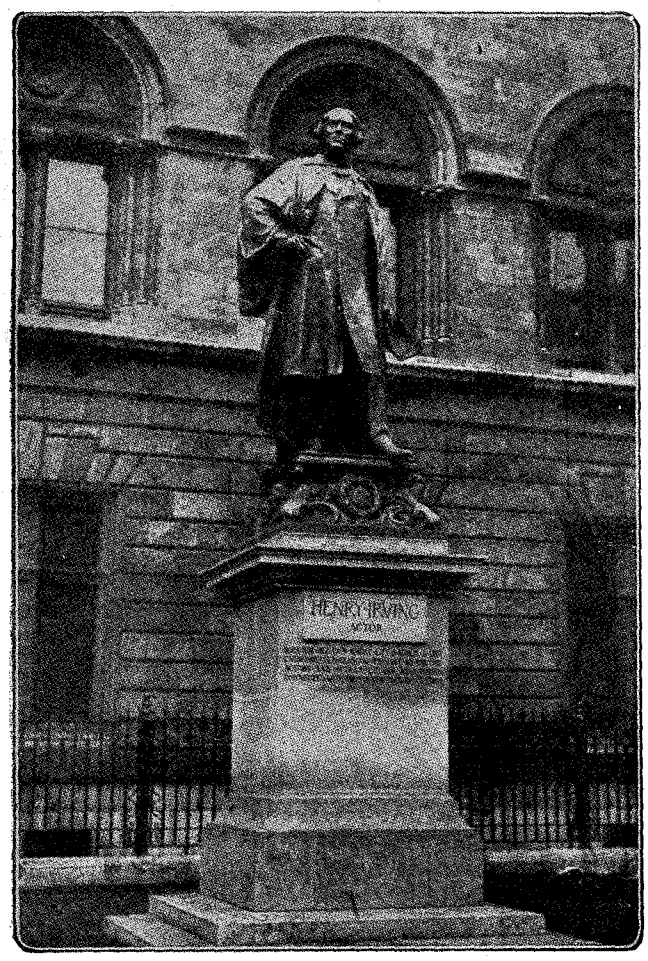
"The distinctive feature of the former is a large number of specimens of French folk-songs, chansons, etc. The most permanent significance of the latter is the fact that it contains about 1,300 full scores of 'favorite' airs from eighteenth-century operas, in neat, contemporary manuscripts, uniformly bound.

"An event of the year was the completion of an additional bookstack containing 44 miles of shelving. It will accommodate nearly a million volumes, which, at the present rate of increase, will provide only for the growth of a decade."

STATUE TO HENRY IRVING

THE FIRST statue of an actor set up in London was that unveiled the other day of Sir Henry Irving. This erection begins a new phase in the public estimation of our actors, says the Manchester *Guardian*. It is a further reminder to us, points out *The Musical Leader* (Chicago), that the statue of Edwin Booth, so long talked of for New York, is by some years now overdue. Of the Irving statue and the ceremonies attending its unveiling *The Guardian* says:

"It may be remembered, at the same time, that Irving was the first player to receive the recognition of knighthood. Sir John Hare, who unveiled the memorial, said that a statue raised entirely by members of one profession in honor of its greatest ornament was unexampled. Mr. H. B. Irving, on behalf of the Irving family, exprest their deep gratitude for the honor his comrades have paid to his father's memory. He had had his share, especially in the last few years of his life, of the difficulties and anxieties as well as the glories of his art, but he bore all with unflinching courage and endurance. 'If ever a man,' said Mr. Irving, 'was master of his fate and captain of his soul it was my father, and it seems to me that it is that which the sculptor has graven in his image to-day.' At his words there was a sympathetic movement in the crowd, which included many lifelong friends of the dead actor, many of whom seemed deeply moved by the occasion. The statue stands at the paved triangle in front of the National Portrait Gallery, facing up Charing Cross Road past the Garrick Theater, where Mr. Laurence Irving is now appearing. It is in the center of theaterland, and at night the sky around it glares with the lights and flares of the playhouses. When they are emptying it is at the spot where the two torrents of carriages meet and commingle, and playgoers looking out of their carriage windows will see the tall dark figure and remember. The actor stands with one hand on his hip, the other holding a manuscript. He wears the conventional dress of the Millais picture, with a doctor's robe over it. The figure is of heroic size, mounted on a heavy pedestal of Portland stone."



LONDON'S FIRST STATUE OF AN ACTOR.
"Irving thus honored," says an English journal, "begins a new phase in the public estimation of our actors."

THE NEW THEATER'S "TEETHING" SEASON

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN domestic principle that a baby's second summer is its most trying one. As an infant the New Theater's summer reverses the season, but it is showing the hazardous symptoms that fostering parents dread, and its welfare is being gravely discust. A week or so ago "The Founders" gave a dinner to their friends among newspaper editors, college professors, theatrical managers, men of affairs, authors, and dramatic critics, desiring that these aunts and uncles of the enterprise should talk over the baby's welfare. *The Sun* reports that tho "there were speeches from many angles and glances back over the year from many points of view, there was hardly a hair's thickness between any two opinions." The founders heard from their guests "that the institution was a most promising infant and had commanded the respect not only of the academicians but of the canny persons who swear by the box office." It was admitted that "the New Theater had made mistakes," but assurance was given that "every effort would be made to eradicate faults and to bring the institution closer to its ideals." Judge Gary, who presided, is reported to have uttered these significant words:

"It may be doubtful that it will ever be a great commercial success. Indeed, its founders never expected such a result. Certainly there must, it would seem, be some doubt that in the structure now occupied there will be returns satisfactory from a pecuniary standpoint, altho time and experience may change this opinion. Commodious and beautiful as it is it has seemed to many that the building is not in some respects perfectly adapted to its present uses. This is a question for the founders, who have the intelligence and ability to decide for the best interests of all concerned. If quarters better fitted for the uses to which the theater is devoted can be secured it is reasonable to suppose that they will be provided."

The words of Director Ames are not given in their direct form, but their substance indicates the somewhat anxious apprehension of a harassed nurse:

"Director Winthrop Ames said he was glad to see around him so many of the men in whose hands lies the future of dramatic art in America. He thought the New Theater had accomplished so much that he was justified in asking the help of these men. He said the founders would be grateful to the editors for their suggestions. He hoped the authors would bring their work to the New Theater. He wanted the managers to maintain interest in the project, since the New Theater has no antagonisms of any sort. He knew the dramatic critics would understand the purposes of the management of the New Theater even when

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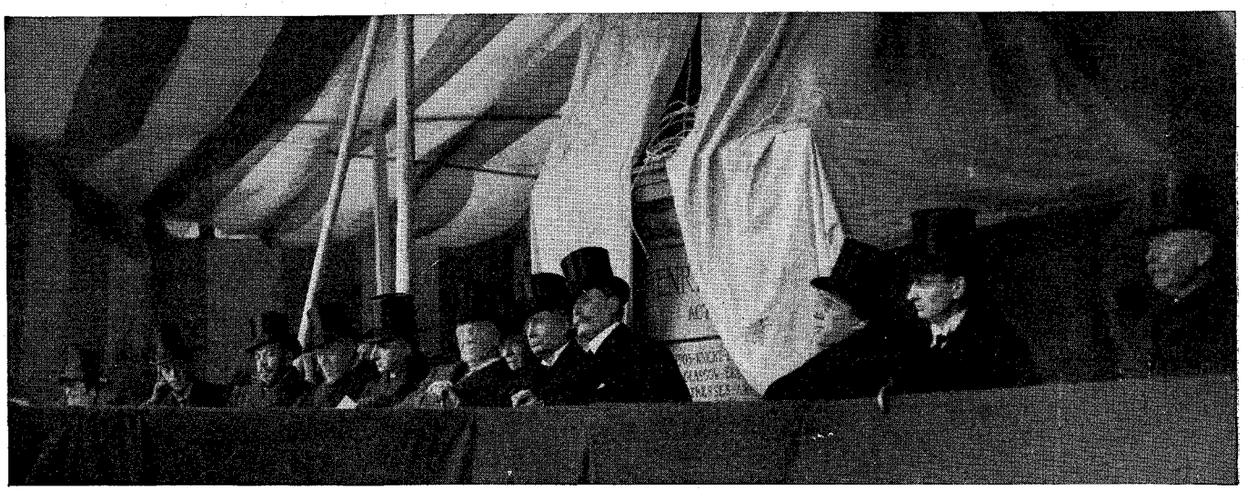

THE FOREMOST OF ENGLAND'S "VAGABONDS" HONORING THEIR CHIEF.

The members of this prosperous-looking group still have the technical legal status of "vagabonds." They are assembled here for the unveiling of the Irving statue, which has been erected by the actors of England. Read from the reader's left the first is unknown; then follow Cyril Maude, Arthur Boucher, George Alexander, Sir Arthur Pinero, Sir Herbert Tree, Sir Charles Wyndham, Sir Douglas Dawson, Laurence Irving, and Henry V. Esmond.

they found it necessary to criticize severely, and he knew he would have their help when the theater did well. The New Theater was a ship, said he, that would have to tack and tack, but which eventually would come into port."

What Mr. Walter Damrosch said is also reported to us in substance rather than in direct utterance. He is optimistic from experience, as this shows:

"Walter Damrosch thought that before long all critics and scoffers would be silenced. He recollected the harsh criticisms which assailed the founders and directors of the Metropolitan Museum and the first managers of the Metropolitan Opera House, and he remembered how the latter institution had passed from speculative and commercial hands into those of men who are making it a great force for art.

"He welcomed the New Theater, he said, as a leader instead of a servant of the people. No mere outsider could gage the enormous difficulties which impeded the development of the institution.

"'I take off my hat,' said Mr. Damrosch, 'to Director Winthrop Ames for the incredible zeal, gentleness, intelligence, firmness, and courtesy with which he has accomplished so much. The theater has at last come into its own. The opera has been expelled. The echo—that mysterious bugbear of the architects—has been followed to its lair and manfully strangled. The acoustics now are excellent and it is possible to hear the human voice clearly and distinctly in any part of the house.'

"Mr. Damrosch said he hoped that some great individual actor or actress would be invited now and then to join temporarily the regular stock company. He thought, too, that the object of the New Theater should be similar to that which musicians have followed in endeavoring to stimulate a love for the higher forms of music. That is to say, the New Theater should give master productions of the classics, the acknowledged popular classics, besides such products of modern dramatic art which are still in the experimental stage. He would like to see on the stage of the New Theater productions of 'Shylock,' 'Julius Cæsar,' 'Henry the Fifth,' or an occasional comedy by Molière or Beaumarchais in a clever English adaptation."

Whether the critic of the New York *Tribune* sat among the guests or not, history does not record. He was, at all events, dumb on that occasion, having shot his bolt a few days earlier than the event, in the columns of his paper, where he asks if the New Theater has "given up the fight?" He puts the question because he finds the New Theater, "an undertaking of great pith and moment, magnificently heralded and financed, [which] finds itself at the close of its first twelve months still in a state of conspicuous amateurishness steadily diminishing in glory." He goes on to give the reasons for his dejection:

"It is not a pleasant duty to speak thus of an undertaking from which so much had been expected and which might have rendered so much real service to the art it was intended to serve. But as the facts are now staring every one in the face it is of no use to blink them. It may even be conceded that the mistakes of the first season were not serious. It was reasonable to suppose that they would be corrected, certainly not repeated, in the second season. Unfortunately, they have not been corrected, and they have been repeated and multiplied. Moreover, in this second season the New Theater has departed so far from what should have been a settled policy that the question naturally arises, Has it given up the fight?

"Discovering serious gaps in its preparations, this house has been compelled to call in outsiders to fill the otherwise blank spaces. The effect in each case has been to emphasize anew the weakness of the establishment itself, its policy, and its resources. Moreover, the house is so far from living up to its pretensions as a repertory theater that it seems to make no effort to justify its claims when, through any of the mischances of the theatrical calling, it is forced to a sudden change of program. Twice this season, twice, indeed, within two months, its company has been sent out 'on the road' because the management was not prepared to stage its own attractions within its own walls. In Canada its actors gave their first performances of 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' and 'The Thunderbolt.' On their return 'The Blue Bird,' which had been put on as a purely speculative venture, after the fashion of any 'commercial' management and for which an outside company had been engaged, was transferred to another theater, instead of being 'held in repertory.' This play is at this moment enjoying a run on the stoutest 'commercial' principles. After three or four weeks on their own boards the actors of the regular company were again sent forth on tour. According to schedule a new bill had to be provided. The selected play, on a (red) Indian theme, was not ready for performance, and so a sensational actress, managed by the management's 'commercial' ally, was called in to hold the stage until something better could be found.

"The something better, or 'something just as good,' turns out to be, of all things in the world, a revival of 'Old Heidelberg!' Why should 'Old Heidelberg' be put on at the New Theater? Why should the actors of this 'repertory' house have been driven forth in order that Miss Nethersole and her troupe might appear in 'Mary Magdalene'? What is the relation of all this to the purpose for which the New Theater is supposed to exist?"

The shifts and changes that this critic seems to find so foreign to the avowed purposes of the New Theater are due, he thinks, to the fact that the house finds it impossible to keep faith with its subscribers in the change of bill. He asks:

"Can these exactions of the subscribers serve the declared purposes of the house? They can not do so if worthy new plays can not be found. And somehow the New Theater does not find enough of them to fulfil its promises; or if it finds them it does not produce them. Has it found the presentation of a dozen plays in a season too great a task for its own stage and its own actors? The Comédie Française presented 115 plays last year. Eighteen of these were performed for the first time; the remainder were drawn from the regular repertory."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE COMING OF PEACE ON EARTH

MR. CARNEGIE'S magnificent pecuniary contribution toward the cause of peace among the nations reminds us that there are many indications, says Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood in *The Homiletic Review* (New York), that the tocsin of war will ere long be silenced forever and international disputes be settled by a tribunal of judicial authority. The meetings at The Hague have not been barren or fruitless. "The body of peace-workers everywhere have recently been stimulated and encouraged to an extraordinary degree." The doctor illustrates this assertion by a reference to the activity of our own Government, and we read:

"A year ago Secretary of State Knox sent out to the Powers his proposition that the International Prize Court, provided for by the second Hague Conference and the London Naval Conference, be invested with the functions of a regular international court of justice. Tho the proposition has met with considerable opposition from the smaller Powers and failed on this account to receive the support of the Interparliamentary Union at its meeting at Brussels, in August last, yet it has been most favorably received by the governments of a number of the great Powers, and Mr. Knox has assured us that the international court of justice is now practically assured, at least for a number of the great nations. Whether this prove to be true or not, the move has revealed how deeply the desire to have war supplanted by a system of judicial settlement of controversies has taken hold of statesmen and heads of governments, as well as of the rank and file of the people. It is only a question of time—a little time, comparatively speaking—that we shall see the international court of justice in full sway. The world has decided to have it, as the vote at The Hague makes clear, and all difficulties in the way of its constitution and inauguration will disappear before the united wisdom which the governments, urged on by their peoples, are putting into the study of the subject."

Noteworthy also, as an example of the tone taken by the leading statesmen of the world, is this writer's quotation of President Taft and Premier Asquith:

"The utterance of President Taft last spring, already alluded to, that questions of honor and vital interests may just as well be arbitrated as any others, is one of the capital events of the year. The same thing had often been said in years past by pacifists and even by statesmen, but Mr. Taft is the first responsible head of a great nation who has had the courage to say openly and without equivocation what every statesman of whatever rank must know to be true. Mr. Taft's position on this matter makes it almost certain that no more treaties will be drawn with a clause reserving questions of honor and vital interests from arbitration. It is certain, likewise, to have great influence in preparing the way for a general treaty of obligatory arbitration of a practically unlimited character at the third Hague Conference, four years hence.

"Even responsible heads of governments, like Premier Asquith, of Great Britain, do not hesitate to express their displeasure and dread at the present situation. In his Nobel Prize address at Christiania last spring, ex-President Roosevelt went so far as to speak of the necessity of 'checking a growing and unworthy militarism in international affairs,' and to declare that 'something should be done as soon as possible to check the growth of armaments, especially naval armaments, by international agreement."

The United States is sometimes charged by the European press with being infected with a spirit of invasive imperialism. Dr. Trueblood justly claims that our country is opposed to "the consuming pestilence of bloated armaments," and supports his statement in the following words:

"The action of our national Congress last spring in authorizing the appointment of a commission to study the problem of limitation of armaments and kindred subjects is another omen of the most encouraging character. No government has previously attempted officially to deal with the subject. This action of our Congress has brought the matter once for all into the field of practical international politics, where it will stay until the problem, difficult as it is, shall be solved. Congress will be asked this winter to put at the disposal of the commission, the constitution of which is now being seriously considered by President Taft, sufficient funds with which to carry on its investigations in an adequate manner. The parliaments of several other countries will, it is hoped, the coming season, authorize the creation of similar commissions. It seems, therefore, that we are on the point of seeing the subject thoroughly studied before the third Hague Conference. This preliminary study will almost certainly result in the problem's receiving full and possibly final treatment by the world's representative assembly."

The article we are epitomizing closes with these optimistic remarks:

"One would be very rash to attempt to prophesy at the present moment how near the hour is when deliverance from the curse of militarism and war shall come, but many signs point to a day relatively near, and in the hope of seeing that day speedily dawn the friends of peace everywhere may work on with increased faith and energy."

TROUBLES OF MYSTIC VENDORS

NEW YORK'S police recently engaged in a "round-up" of fortune-tellers and gave the public some inkling of the numbers who thrive by this form of industry. A local Roman-Catholic journal, *America*, is somewhat skeptical of the amount of ultimate good that will be accomplished by what it calls this "spasm of virtue." It calls our attention to the drastic measures taken by "a bustling Western city where fortune-tellers commonly had a good catch." A municipal ordinance was framed and in accordance with its provisions, the mystic dealers in the past, present, and future events had first to obtain a license and secondly to file a satisfactory bond for the faithful performance of what they promised. "In that little city," says *America*, "prophets, seers, and revelators are scarce, but hard sense abounds." Turning its eyes upon the New York fraternity of "the past, and present, and future" *America* gives vent to these feelings:

"With so many of them and in a variety so great, it is a wonder that anything remains to be revealed, disclosed, or communicated; for they read the stars, the palm, the cards, and, as if that were not enough, enter into a trance and evoke the departed. That is, if one is to believe their flaring advertisements, they perform all those feats; but if one consults the police records, one learns that they are raided and carried off to jail just as if they were ordinary rogues. But zeal for the welfare of the people soon grows cool; the spasm passes away; the fine (if any be imposed) is duly paid; and once more the newspaper, the window-card, etc., combine to impress upon an expectant public that for the merest trifle in coin, one's whole career, from birth to death, will be revealed at the drop of a hat. As our lives unfold day by day, there is no lack of more or less plausible reasons for discouragement, envy, and discontent; but the day bears its burdens and the future has yet to come. The fire of hope is not the first to die out in even the most wretched of mortals. God in his infinite mercy does not see fit to take us or any other ordinary being into his confidence and roll away the curtains of the future, for he knows our fickleness and frailty; yet these smooth-tongued impostors affect to do for all comers what God's sweet Providence does not and will not permit."

It is even said that these fortune-tellers, "taking advantage of woman's inborn curiosity and suspiciousness, play into the hands of the divorce-court lawyer and divide the fees." We read on:

"The procedure is quite simple. A married woman presents herself for a 'reading' and learns just what she has long suspected, namely, that she has a rival for her husband's affec-

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tions. If the inquirer is light, the rival is dark; if the poor dupe is tall, spare, and thin-haired, the rival isn't; and thus, one by one, the seeds of distrust are scattered in a soil ready to receive and nourish them. The anxious seeker ventures another peep into the unknown and learns that her husband is false beyond hope of cure, that her one comfort will be a divorce, and that she ought to lay aside her shame and seek redress in the courts. New York law does not smile upon and encourage divorces, for there is too much old-time respectability still left in the State; but in some parts of the Union, the most trivial and nonsensical causes may be successfully alleged. Thus when a certain Rev. J. Monroe Markey applied for a divorce on the ground of 'incompatibility of temper,' those who saw the couple in the court-room regretted that the gentle little woman had ever been obliged to live with her ungallant spouse.

"If our inquirer proves 'susceptible,' the seer mentions the name of an able attorney who will get the divorce with all dispatch. And the attorney recognizes substantially the cooperation or 'drummer.' The victim may even betake herself to one of the divorce colonies and there idle away the time until she can claim the protection of the local laws against the husband whom she loved and trusted until, in an evil hour, she foolishly sought truth where the stock in trade is falsehood and suffered a professional liar to destroy her peace of mind.

"Other doings as little to the credit of the fortune-telling fraternity are charged up against them. Broken friendship, dissensions in the family, and acquaintances which end in great harm are some of them, but the list is much longer."

People suffering from physical affliction are always helped, this paper says in conclusion, but "the mentally afflicted (such as are the prey of the fortune-teller) should have more than spasmodic protection."

WHERE THE CAROLS COME FROM

A CAROL by any other name would sound as sweet, observes Mr. Henry T. Finck, but a deal of discussion has gone into search for the meaning of the word. It is found in English literature as early as the fourteenth century, says this writer in the New York *Evening Post*, and it also exists in old French and German, in Italian, in Welsh, and in the Celtic dialects of Brittany and the Scotch Highlands. Expert opinion, we are told, agrees that the word can not be of Celtic origin, but reached England through the medieval form "corau-la." It bears an obvious alliance with the German word "choral." This year a collection of "Ancient English Christmas Carols" edited by Miss Edith Rickert was among the Christmas books. Its "scholarly introduction," says *The Churchman*, "discusses the antiquity of carol-singing, the (New York) manuscript sources, which are thought to point to fourteenth-century originals, and the early printed collections." Mr. Finck gives us some interesting information:

"In Germany the word used for a carol is Christmas song (*Weihnachtslied*). Here, as in other countries, it was customary for boys to parade the streets singing carols. Bach himself—the great Johann Sebastian—as a boy used to earn his bread in this way. He belonged to a choir which sang in church as well as at weddings or funerals, and also in the streets. He soon became one of the leading singers, and had a regular salary. It is related that in the town of Lüneburg, where he lived at the time, there was a second choir of boys, belonging to the school of Saint John, and that the rivalry between the two which naturally followed led to several collisions. Peace was finally established by allotting certain streets to each choir for its performances.

"A German writer of the fourteenth century, Daniel Monachus Salzburgensis, describes a curious custom in vogue before his time. In singing the hymn, 'The Manger and the Straw He Bore,' it was customary to accompany the music with gestures as tho they were rocking the cradle of the Holy Child. The monk adds that this usage had not yet died out in his day, and he relates that similar rites were observed in Protestant services. He names a village in which a boy, drest like an angel, used to be let down from the roof of the church singing Luther's carol: 'From Highest Heaven I Come to Tell.' But one day the rope broke and that put an end to that sort of thing.

"In Spain many carols are in popular use, but Stainer was unable to trace any printed collection of them; they are, it seems, handed on by oral tradition. Christmas is kept in Spanish cities with due solemnity in the churches. In many regions a special service is held called La Misa del Gallo, or, Mass of the Cock—the Midnight Mass.

"In France we find the *Noël*, a special kind of hymn, of medieval origin, composed and sung in honor of the nativity of Christ. Noël is the French word for Christmas, and, as W. S. Rockstro has remarked, whatever may be the root of the word, 'it is impossible to doubt the propriety of retaining it as the generic name of the carol; for we continually find it embodied in the Christmas hymn or motet, in the form of a joyous exclamation; and it is almost certain that this particular kind of hymn was first cultivated either in France or Burgundy, and commonly sung there in very ancient times.'"

Some odd stories are to be found in the literature concerning carols in France:

"One of these, told in the Department of Ille-et-Vilaine, relates to an apple-tree. Mary wished to taste the fruit, but Joseph refused to gather the apples for her, saying it was a shame to touch this apple-tree at Christmas time. Thereupon the branches of their own accord bend down and Mary plucks the fruit. Joseph then tries to pick some of the apples for himself when the branches suddenly return on high. He falls on his knees and asks Mary's pardon, which she grants.

"Many of the French Noëls, like the Besançon 'Chantans! Bargies, Noué Noué,' are appeals to the shepherds to leave their flocks and seek the manger. These often take the form of a dialog, a peculiarity of which is that while the shepherds always use the dialect peculiar to their region, the angels invariably respond in the purest Parisian idiom. And just as the old masters used to paint Biblical characters as if they had lived in Italy, Holland, or France, or wherever else the artist happened to live, so a certain class of French Christmas songs, of which 'Les Bourgeois de Chastre' is a famous sample, tell the story of the Nativity as if it had occurred in some place near the narrator's home.

"A favorite variant of the carol is a proposal on the part of the shepherds to catch a nightingale, or a goldfinch, or some other bird, and take it to the Child to amuse him. Sometimes cakes or chestnuts are offered, or grapes. Occasionally the birds and flowers are called upon to go and worship the infant Christ. The tunes that go with these poems are often very bright and catchy. So far as France is concerned, most of them are originally dance tunes, or taken from the songs or choruses of comic operas. Adam's 'Cantique de Noël' is a famous Christmas song.

"It must not be supposed that all the carols relate to Christmas time. There are carols for summer and Easter, for Epiphany, for Whitsuntide, for all the chief festive seasons of the year. But the Christmas carol has at all times been so much more in favor than the others that the word has become specially associated with that festival."

DIVIDING OVER A RESURRECTION THEORY

TWO PARTIES are apparently declaring themselves in the Christian Science Church of New York over the expectation of a physical resurrection of their late high priestess. Those who think Mrs. Eddy will rise from the grave are called "visionaries" by the more conservative, while the latter are referred to as the "practical" Christian Scientists. Mrs. Stetson and Mr. Eugene H. Cox, chairman of the publication committee, were reported as definitely repudiating the belief as a legitimate principle of Christian Science faith. A day or two later, however, Mrs. Stetson, in a public statement, placed herself on the side of the "visionaries." Most of the leading journals of New York report that "certain members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city have forwarded to the directors of the Mother Church of the Christian-Science cult in Boston a protest against the maintenance by their orders of an armed guard in the receiving-vault in Mount Auburn Cemetery, where the body of Mary Baker G. Eddy was temporarily consigned on December 8." *The Sun's* account proceeds:

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"The protest sets forth that the action of the directors is comparable to that of the authorities of Jerusalem, who set a guard at the tomb belonging to Joseph of Arimathea wherein Jesus Christ was laid after his crucifixion.

"The action of the directors in providing this armed guard of two men, day and night, at the tomb of Mrs. Eddy shows lack of faith on their part, the protest has set forth. The soldiers were set on guard at the tomb of Jesus Christ because his disciples had said that he would rise from the dead and it was the object of the Jews to disprove this assertion. True followers of Mary Baker G. Eddy, the protest asserts, believe that she also will manifest herself in a bodily resurrection; the maintenance of the guard at her tomb by the directors of the Mother Church seems to these protestants to indicate that the ruling body of the faith in Boston wishes to forestall any evidences of such a manifestation by the establishment of a permanent group of witnesses at the spot where the mortal remains of the former leader of the Church lie.

"From the hour when Mrs. Eddy's body was laid in the receiving-vault in Mount Auburn Cemetery the guard, consisting of members of the Christian-Science faith acceptable to the five directors, has been constantly on watch. A telephone has been at their behest. Provision for their comfort in cold and uncongenial surroundings has been made."

The protestors, whom Mr. Cox describes as "visionaries" or "abnormal," are alleged to believe "that Mrs. Eddy was one with Jesus Christ in the unity of God and that to prove the truth of her doctrines of immortality and the unreality of death she will, like Christ, rise from the dead in all the tangible manifestations of the flesh." Further:

"They have accepted without question the indirect implications made by the author of 'Science and Health' in that work and her various other writings to the effect that she is 'the woman clothed with the sun' mentioned in the twelfth chapter of the Apocalypse and that it was her work, 'Science and Health,' which the 'mighty angel come down from heaven' bore in his hand, as attested to in the tenth chapter of the dreams of St. John on Patmos. To the minds of these protestants, so said one who knew of their action yesterday, Mrs. Eddy's manifestation of herself in the flesh was only a matter of time and of the ability of those prepared by thorough separation of themselves from things material to witness.

"When report of this action was carried to Mr. Cox of the publication committee he seemed to be considerably exercised.

"'The concept of true Christian Science does not recognize a resurrection of the body in this age,' he said. 'Any person who believes that Mrs. Eddy will demonstrate herself in the flesh is more than a visionary; he is abnormal. There is no parallel to be drawn between Mrs. Eddy and Jesus Christ. In her own writings Mrs. Eddy has exprest herself as inexplicably shocked at the suggestion of such a comparison. Christian Science does not teach nor in any way prepare its students to expect such a manifestation on the part of its discoverer. In no part of her writings has Mrs. Eddy even hinted at the possibility of such a phenomenon.'

The papers of December 30 publish what is declared to be Mrs. Stetson's official statement regarding the subject, which contains these words:

"This is the end of the gospel age. Mrs. Eddy, who was the female Christ, will return to earth. I am watching and waiting for the manifestation of Mrs. Eddy in the semblance of a human form. It may come to-day, it may come next week, it may not come for ten years, but it will surely come, and its coming will be hastened if an attempt is made to alter the rule of Christian Science as it appears in the Manual of the Church.

"The millennium is at hand. Mrs. Eddy is not dead. She is still alive, and when she appears again on earth it will be as herself—as Mary Baker Eddy. . . . . .

"When Mrs. Eddy returns she will remain in the world until such time as her work will have been completed. In the transition from the world of matter to the world of spirit there is always a gradual diminishing of the material and a gradual assumption of the spiritual. It takes time, but those who have lived the most spiritual lives effect the transition most quickly.

"Again let me emphasize: As Moses was God's mouthpiece in his age, through whom God gave his law on two tables of stone, so Mary Baker Eddy is God's interpreter to-day. In 'Science and Health' and the 'Mother Church Manual' is reiterated his law to his people."

THE MINISTER AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE MINISTER'S door-bell rings. Enters a dapper young man, "with his commingled aroma of cheap perfume and cigarets, with his Chesterfieldian politeness and German accent," with a proposal that the clergyman shall accept a "beautiful picture" to be hung in his parlor. And the only return or requirement placed upon the minister or upon his family is a willingness to mention the name of the artist, who is just opening a studio in town, whenever the picture shall "elicit the admiring comment of callers and friends." Thus, says the Rev. William A. Lee, writing in righteous wrath to *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago), on the very afternoon of such a visit, did this visitor propose "to make a billboard of my parlor, and a sort of auxiliary advertising manager for his concern of myself." While, of course, this attempt failed, the writer feels moved to add that experience has taught him that the runners of such errands have been succeeding only too well among his brother pastors:

"My conviction that 'he and his kind are succeeding too well elsewhere' is one that has taken shape from my own experience. His is by no means the initial attempt to profit commercially by my calling and position. Almost every week brings to my study either some agent, or some piece of mail, offering me a blessing to some enterprising individual or company deftly disguised as a benefit to myself. For instance, I have but lately received the offer of a choice lot on Long Island. All that I was under obligation of doing was merely to mail my acceptance of the offer, and permit the proposed donor to let it be known that I, a clergyman of reputable standing, was a property-owner in the community in question. Another proposition reached me recently from a life-insurance company. The commission tendered was one easily within an active minister's busy life. It was but to put the company's agent in possession of the names of men in my church and community who were 'interested in life insurance.' The agent would do most of the rest—all, in fact, excepting to speak the good word which I was to drop in the most casual sort of way as pastor of the various 'prospects.' Another concern, this time a publishing house, has offered me, in company with other 'prominent professional men,' a certain set of books merely for an indorsement over my signature. A tailor once offered to make my clothes 'at cost,' provided only that I would be his 'sandwich man.' Of course that was not the way in which the offer was put. But it amounted to that. I was to parade about my parish in clothes which he was to have the privilege of pointing out as having been made by him. I am being constantly besieged by agents of divers sorts, and of divers degrees of persistency, for indorsements of patent mops, of 'wholesome plays,' of current periodicals, of so-called religious books, of 'helps' almost innumerable for church-workers, and of scores of other things which time has charitably carried out of memory."

Now all this, we are told, is "*prima facie* evidence that ministers somewhere are yielding their names and influence in the interest of manifold business enterprises as such." It would not be attempted if it did not pay. The writer in *The Standard* concludes:

"Now 'these things ought not to be.' They involve the minister who lends his prestige in their behalf in a variety of complications no one of which can bring him a single ounce of additional leverage for his legitimate work in the church and community. In most instances they must inevitably detract from a man's power, at least among intelligent people. They can not do otherwise, for they all presuppose a diversion of one's ministerial influence into channels that are of the earth, earthy. Probably it would not be too strong to say that they all entail a subversion of the minister's office and power. . . . . .

"With some this may be a trifling matter. To me it is an item important beyong its dimensions. Commercialism is the great foe of Christianity, whether we look within our own borders, or abroad upon non-Christian nations which we are seeking to win to Christ. For a minister to be tainted with this thing is for him to stand in jeopardy."

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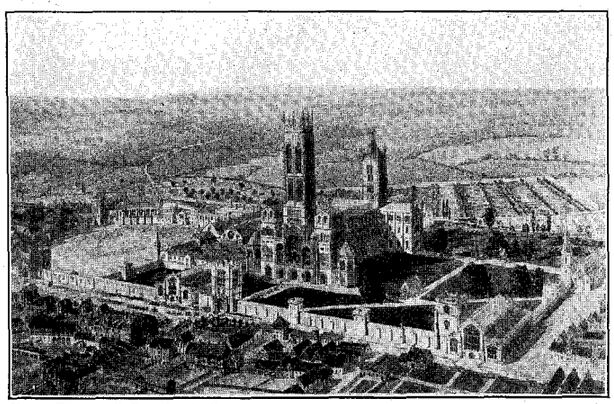
"ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PORTIONS OF THE HISTORY OF MANKIND."—*Macaulay.*

A WELL-WORN TALE sets forth that when a Sunday-school teacher had asked a boy to name the first man, and he had replied "George Washington," he was reminded that the Bible taught differently, whereupon the boy impatiently responded, "Oh well, of course—if you want to lug in all those foreigners." In this anecdote, illustrative of an exaggerated boyish patriotism, may be found a suggestion of the mental attitude of the average non-Catholic mind, during the past four centuries, toward the Catholic Church. What that Church really represents in world-history many non-Catholic minds have commonly overlooked, if not quite forgotten. Catholics should not blame them, since until now, in English at least, there has not been anywhere a complete and authoritative account of Catholic belief, history, and discipline. In the new Catholic Encyclopedia this information is abundantly supplied. Nearly two thousand years have passed away since Christianity came into being. During three-fourths of that period Protestantism was an unknown and non-existent institution. Except for the Eastern, or Greek, Church, Christianity and Catholicism, for 1,500 years, were one and the same institution, and the only religious institution in Europe, while for a thousand years the Greek Church and the Catholic Church were essentially one. Macaulay in a famous passage, in his *Edinburgh Review* article on Ranke's "History of the Popes," has set forth in a few powerful words the significance of this fact:

"The history of that Church joins together the two great ages of human civilization. No other human institution is left standing which carried the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pantheon and when camelopards and tigers bounded in the Flavian amphitheater. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday when compared to the line of supreme pontiffs. That line we trace back, in an unbroken series, from the Pope who crowned Napoleon in the nineteenth century to the Pope who crowned Pepin in the eighth. And far beyond the time of Pepin the august dynasty extends till it is lost in the twilight of fable. The Republic of Venice came next in antiquity, but the Republic of Venice was modern, when compared with the Papacy, and the Republic of Venice is gone and the Papacy remains.

"Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the turn of its long dominion is approaching. She saw the commencement of all the governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world, and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot in Britain, before the Frank had passed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence still flourished in Antioch, when idols were still worshiped in the temple of Mecca, and she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveler from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on the broken arch of London Bridge and sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."



From "The Catholic Encyclopedia."

THE ABBEY OF ST. EDMUND BEFORE THE REFORMATION.

Suppressed by Henry VIII. Bury St. Edmunds is in Suffolk County, and is now a town and Parliamentary Borough.

Europe, without the Catholic Church, could never have become the Europe we now know. All that has been transmitted to us from the ancient world—its art, its literature, its law, its science of government, has come down to us by means very largely of her guardianship. Indeed, without her aid, the primary forces which have made our civilization possible could scarcely have been preserved to us at all. Her churches and her monasteries, founded and maintained in every country and province, in every city and hamlet, of Southern, Central, and Northern Europe, were centers in which not only was fostered piety and right living, but throughout the dark centuries that followed the dissolution of the Roman Empire, were preserved the sacred Scriptures, and all that we have in the priceless relics of ancient learning, and in respect for law and order in civil affairs.

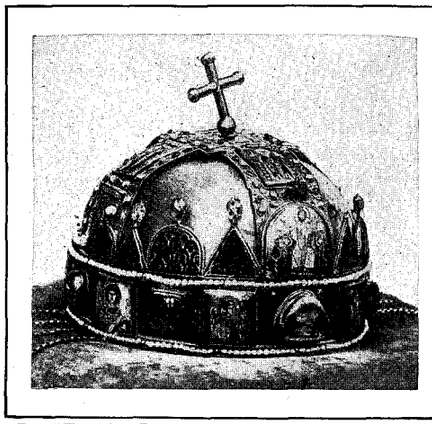
Not only did the Church, by these, her institutions, uphold and transmit to us what we have of the old civilization, but she assisted at the founding, and thereafter she constantly promoted, the development of great centers of learning in every country over which she extended her spiritual sway—such, for example, as the universities of Bologna and Padua in Italy, of Salamanca in Spain, of Paris (where in the time of Abélard were gathered perhaps 30,000 students), and Toulouse in France, of Heidelberg and Erfurt in Germany, of Oxford and Cambridge in England. These universities long before the Reformation had become great and flourishing institutions.

It was in Catholic monasteries that modern art had its origin—in those exquisite illuminated manuscripts which, at their

From "The Catholic Encyclopedia."

LOUIS XI., KING OF FRANCE (1423–83).

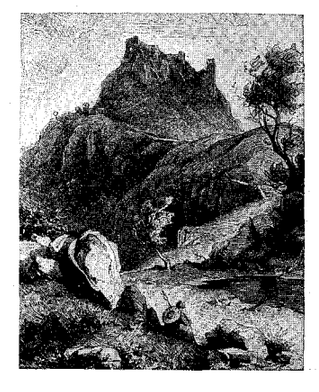
"His perfidy and cruelty were notorious," and his relations with the Holy See "definitely shaped the religious policy of the French monarchy."



From "The Catholic Encyclopedia."

THE HOLY CROWN OF HUNGARY NOW AT BUDAPEST.

The upper part presented to St. Stephen by Pope Sylvester II. (999–1003), its lower part to Prince Giza by the Emperor Michael VII. (1071–78).



From "The Catholic Encyclopedia."

THE RUINS OF CANOSA.

Scene of the famous penance of King Henry IV. of Germany before Pope Gregory VII. in the winter of 1076–1077.

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best, rival in beauty the great pictures on canvas that followed them—manuscripts which remain to our time among the cherished possessions of museums and individual collectors. Had there been no Catholic Church, there would have been no Cimabue, no Andrea del Sarto, no Leonardo, no Raphael, no Michelangelo.

Writing of these matters, Matthew Arnold has said that they supply the reason "why the man of imagination—nay, the philosopher too—will always have a weakness for the Catholic Church; because of the rich treasures of human life which have been stored within her pale." Bearing in mind this, and much more that might be said in illustration of the tremendous influence of the Church on our artistic and literary life, it is easy to see what a field, important to non-Catholic minds as well as to Catholics, lay open for an encyclopedia which should deal with all things affecting that Church, or to which that Church in any way has been or now is related.

From "The Catholic Encyclopedia."

THE SIGNING OF MAGNA CARTA BY KING JOHN IN 1215.

From a painting in the Royal Exchange, London.

Our own times have witnessed momentous changes in the attitude of the non-Catholic world toward the Catholic. Cardinal Newman once recalled how, in England, in the year in which he was born, Catholicism "had fallen into utter contempt" there remaining only "a few adherents of the old religion, moving silently and sorrowfully about as memorials of what had been"; "a mere handful of individuals who might be counted like the pebbles and detritus of the great deluge," "a set of poor Irishmen, coming and going at harvest time, or a colony of them lodged in a miserable quarter of the great metropolis." For three centuries the sovereign power had "trodden down the goodly plant of grace and kept its foot upon it," but at length circumstances had "removed that tyranny, and lo! the fair form of the ancient Church rises up at once as fresh and vigorous as if she had never intermitted her growth."

To-day in Great Britain are about 3,000,000 Catholics, in Ireland nearly 4,000,000, in Canada about 2,000,000 who speak English, in Australia 1,000,000, in India and the Islands of the Sea, 1,000,000, and in the United States 13,000,000—in all close to 25,000,000 English-speaking Catholics.

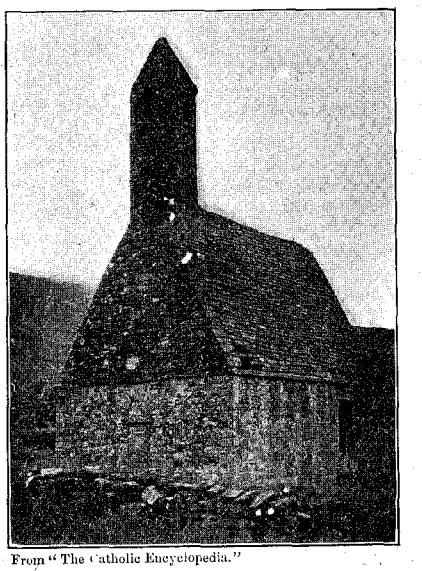
As the preface of "The Catholic Encyclopedia"* states, the aim in its preparation has been to give readers "full and authoritative information on the entire cycle of Catholic interests, action, and doctrine." Within the scope of the work are embraced "What the Church teaches and has taught, what she has done and is still doing, for the highest welfare of mankind, her methods past and present, her struggles, her triumphs, and the achievements of her members, not only for her own immediate benefit, but for the broadening and deepening of all true science, literature, and art." It is not exclusively a Church encyclopedia, nor is it limited to ecclesiastical science, but "records all that Catholics have done, not only in behalf of charity and morals, but also for the intellectual and artistic development of mankind"—that is, "what Catholic artists, educators, poets, scientists, and men of action have achieved in their several provinces." Not only is the Catholic faith represented, but all others—Protestantism in its various forms, paganism, systems of idolatry and Christian Science, each in a spirit of fairness and detachment of mind.

American scholars in the main have inspired the work, but the contributors number quite 1,000, and represent twenty-seven nationalities, the aim having been to present to readers so far as possible the results of advanced Catholic scholarship. In securing such scholarship three of the editors traveled extensively—Dr. Pace in England and Ireland, Dr. Shahan in Canada, Father Wynne in this country and Europe. Father Wynne made a detailed report of his journey, filling 100 typewritten pages, in which he names over 400 leading writers whom he engaged to write. Of these men nearly 100 were specialists in subjects pertaining to South America and Mexico. As an example of the care shown in the final revision of the text it is stated that, for a single volume of 800 pages, more than 24,000 proofs were "pulled" by the printers, an average of 30 proofs for each page. Every article is original and bears a responsible signature.

From "The Catholic Encyclopedia."

BLESSED JOHN FISHER.

Cardinal and Bishop of Rochester, England, who vigorously opposed the divorce of Catherine of Aragon, refused to take the oath of succession, was condemned for treason, and beheaded on Tower Hill in 1535.



From "The Catholic Encyclopedia."

ST. KEVIN'S CHURCH, GLENDALOUGH.

One of the oldest churches in Ireland. Erected about the Fifth Century.

A class of articles particularly noteworthy for learning and lucidity, and of particular interest to lay minds, deal with institutions peculiar to the Church or to religion in general—for example, one on the cross, to which 44 columns are given; on the cemetery, 27 columns; on the benediction, 44 columns; on the Carmelites, 33 columns; on catacombs, 20 columns; on celibacy, 16 columns; on the cardinal, 15 columns; on absolution, 12 columns; on charity, 36 columns; on chapel, 10 columns; on divorce (of which there is none in the Catholic Church), 32 columns—this article giving particular attention to the origin and development of the idea of divorce outside the Church; and the article on the dome, in which the whole subject is considered historically and architecturally, not only as the dome is used in Christian edifices but in others, such as the Mosque in Cairo, the Pantheon in

*The Catholic Encyclopedia. An International Work of Reference on the Constitution, Doctrine, Discipline and History of the Catholic Church. Edited by Charles G. Herbermann, Ph.D., LL.D.; Edward A. Pace, Ph.D., D.D.; Thomas J. Shahan, D.D.; Condé B. Pallen, Ph.D., LL.D., and John J. Wynne, S.J. Assisted by numerous collaborators. In fifteen volumes, quarto, profusely illustrated. New York: Robert Appleton Co., 39 West 38th Street. The work is on sale not only in this country, but in England, Germany, Austria, Italy, Denmark, Holland, Australia, South Africa, and India.

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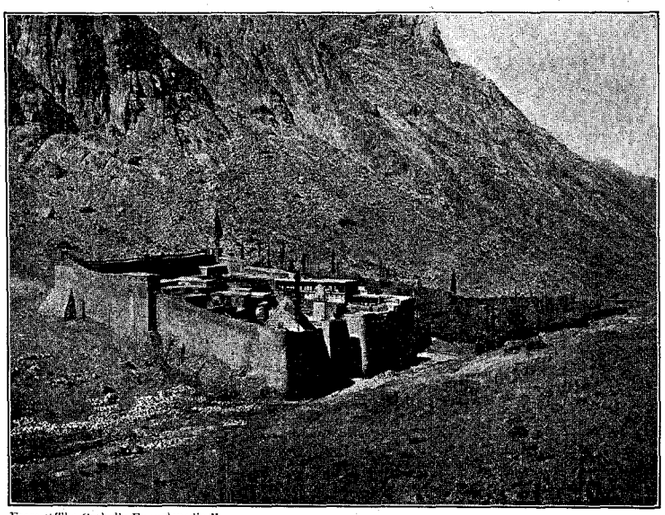
Rome, the Taj Mahal in India. The architectural articles embrace many branches of the art, those on the Gothic and Byzantine styles being particularly elaborate and complete.

The work is rich in biography, and notably so in sketches of emperors, kings, popes, theologians, explorers, administrators, and founders of religious orders. The sketches of the Roman emperors, of the medieval rulers, of distinguished artists, and litterateurs are of exceptional value. To Charlemagne are given 16 columns; to St. Augustine 39; to Columbus 20; to Luther 39. Famous artists and writers are treated with equal fulness: for example, Chaucer, Dante, and Cervantes, among writers, Donatello, Bramanti, Michelangelo, Raphael, and Titian among artists. The sketch of Cellini stands unmatched in any other standard encyclopedia. The same is true of the one of Thomas Dongan, the great Governor of New York in the time of James II., of whom some day a worthy memorial will be set up in the city he served so well.

The geographical material is of the highest quality and an especially emphasized feature. To America in general are given 28 columns, besides other articles on the various divisions of North and South America; to Africa, 19 columns; to England and her literature, 80 columns; to the Kongo, 20; to Australia, 14; to Italy, 90; to Assyria, 20; to Japan, 58; to Jerusalem, 54; to Constantinople, 76. Individual American States and cities have special treatment, Kansas, for example, receiving 16 columns, and Alabama also 16. European cities that long were famous and important, but which no longer retain their importance, receive treatment quite as adequate as that which is accorded to others which have succeeded them in importance. Among these may be mentioned Aachen, or Aix-la-Chapelle, the city of Charlemagne, where 37 German emperors received their crowns.



From "The Catholic Encyclopedia."

THE CONVENT OF ST. CATHERINE ON MT. SINAI.

Here Tischendorf, during his visit from 1844 to 1859, discovered the famous Codex Sinaiticus which was about to be thoughtlessly destroyed as rubbish.

Under "Irish in America" will be found much suggestive information derived from original sources, as the statement that, since 1820 and down to 1908, over 4,000,000 of this people have come to this country. A similar article on the Italians says that down to 1910 about 2,250,000 Italians had arrived here. Of these many returned to Italy afterward, and as a class the Italians "economically have not aided largely in the progress of the country." Excellent sketches are given of early Catholic missionaries to America—those who labored in the Southwest and on the Pacific Coast, where memorials of their activities still survive in picturesque remains of buildings, the oldest in those parts, and others who performed such heroic labors among the Huron Indians and the Iroquois of Central New York, as recorded in the luminous pages of Parkman.

Examples of the dispassionate fairness of writers (and these examples are cited here by a life-long, professing Protestant, who writes this review) might be drawn from many articles, and even from articles dealing with men and events which, toward the Church, have been distinctly and historically hostile. Agnosticism, for example, is defined simply as "a denial of the ability to know God," and as "directly opposed to the Catholic faith." The religion of the Albigenses was "not a Church heresy, but an extra-Christian religion," toward which the ecclesiastical authorities "adopted a course of severe repression which led at times to regrettable excess." As to the death penalty imposed upon the Albigenses, the penal code of the time was "more rigorous than ours." Atheism is treated in a spirit wholly detached, Darwin, Spencer, and Huxley being referred to as not atheists at all, but properly agnostics. Voltaire is described tolerantly as "the most accomplished and most brilliant of popularizers."

Bruno awakens in the writer nothing that outwardly savors of bitterness. He was condemned "for his theological errors," and not for "defending the Copernican system." As to Galileo, "the ecclesiastical authorities committed a grave and deplorable error and sanctioned an altogether false principle as to the proper use of Scripture." They were not alone. Macaulay, expressing confidence that the world will never go back to the solar system of Ptolemy, remarks that "our confidence is not in the least shaken by the circumstance that even so great a man as Bacon rejected the theory of Galileo with scorn."

Calvin was "the greatest of Protestant divines." Next after St. Augustine, he has been "the most perseveringly followed of all Western writers on theology," Geneva being "the Sparta of the Reformed Church and Calvin its Lycurgus." Calvin was "responsible for the death of Servetus," but the circumstances leading to it and over some of which Calvin did not have control, are candidly set forth. Under Canosa we are told that King Henry IV., in his famous pilgrimage of penance, was subjected only "to personal humiliation"; there was no "degradation of the royal office."

The term "Counter Reformation," which was first employed by non-Catholic writers, and was long rejected by Catholics as misrepresenting the reform movement within their Church, is accepted here, as in late years it has been by other Catholic writers. A frank explanation, however, is given of the reasons for dislike of the term by Catholics, the chief of which is that it implies that the reforms accomplished within the Church were due, primarily and solely, to the Reformation, whereas forces had been actually at work for reform long before the Reformation began. The English Reformation is declared not to have sprung from religious motives, but to have been political in its character; it was unique, in that it was a "bold usurpation of all papal authority by a sovereign," the final separation being the outcome of a "struggle between King Henry VIII. and the Pope extending over six years." The Gunpowder plot is described as "the contrivance of half a dozen persons of desperate fortune who by that means brought odium upon Catholics." Erasmus was "the most brilliant and most important leader of German humanism," and again is described as "the intellectual father of the Reformation." His character in general is summed up in a passage, which may be taken as an illustration of the spirit of discriminating criticism often to be discovered in the work.

In the sketch of Pope Alexander VI., the sins, as well as the great qualities of the Borgia Pope as an administrator, are clearly set forth in an article filling nine and one-half columns. In the sketch of Boniface VIII., several writers who have written in a hostile spirit are particularly cited. Of Antonelli, the famous Secretary of State to Pius IX., we are told that it is "impossible as yet to form a just estimate of the work of Antonelli, or to reconcile the extravagant praise of his admirers with the vituperation of his enemies."

An article on the Authorized Version of the Bible, says of Wyclif's translation that it was "well and accurately done." The first edition of the Douay version, which for centuries has been the version used by Catholics, was "accurate, but sadly deficient in literary form and full of Latinisms." The Authorized Version—what we know as the King James Bible—is described as "famous as a masterpiece of English literature,"

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as generally admitted to be "in almost every respect a great improvement on any of its predecessors," and when the Douay version was subjected to revision the translators "did not scruple to borrow largely from it."

The Inquisition is treated in articles that fill twenty-six columns. The writers insist that modern minds "experience difficulty" in understanding this institution as it was, no less than the conditions under which it grew up. The Manichæans were "dangerous sectarians," persecuted in ways "expressive of the spirit of the age." Such execution of heretics, as occurred "must be ascribed partly to the arbitrary action of individuals" and "in no wise to ecclesiastical law." The much maligned autos da fé were in reality religious ceremonies.

From "The Catholic Encyclopedia."

JOHN GUTENBERG.
The inventor of printing (1400–67).

Articles in which the reader will be imprest by the absence of bitterness toward enemies of the papacy, and often by the extreme candor with which the facts are stated, may be found in any one of these volumes—among such the articles on Julian the Apostate, the Anglican Church (28 columns), the Covenanters, John Fisher, Dr. Döllinger (10 columns), the Kulturkampf (3 columns), Know-nothingism, and the American Protective Association. The latter organization, if not treated in a friendly spirit, is at least dealt with candidly and never rancorously.

The traditional account of the birth of St. Patrick—that, instead of taking place in Ireland, it occurred at Dunbarton, Scotland—is accepted. It is declared that no evidence exists to prove that Christian martyrs ever met their fate in the Roman Coliseum, other amphitheaters or arenas being quite as likely to have been the places where martyrs perished. The suppression of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds is noted without resentment; we are merely told that it "was finally dissolved by Henry VIII." The Protestant denominations are each treated in separate articles. Baptists, for example, are defined as religionists "who consider the Scriptures to be a sufficient and exclusive rule of faith and practise"; in the interpretation of them individuals enjoy "unmolested freedom." In the article on Christianity it is stated at the beginning that the Christianity dealt with embraces only "the kind realized in the Catholic Church."

Readers familiar with encyclopedias and accustomed to judge of editorial work will not fail to note the intelligence with which contributions were arranged for and classified, the excellence of the cross references, and the elaborate and precise bibliographies containing references not only to Catholic authorities, but to non-Catholic as well.

As with the text, so with many of the illustrations; they have been prepared from original material and are strictly new in this work—new as to the photographs from which they were made, and as to the plates. More than 400 are of full-page size, each volume containing several in colors as printed in Paris by Goupil. The number of illustrations of smaller sizes is very much greater. The maps are of a kind never before undertaken in a work on the Catholic Church, or in any other work. The striking interest they possess will be understood from a brief statement. A map of the Empire of Charlemagne shows the ecclesiastical provinces into which that great domain was divided. Information of this kind will be sought for in vain in other encyclopedias. Another map shows the provinces that were bestowed upon the Church by the Longobard kings; another, the routes of the first four crusades, the points of mobilization, sailings, etc.; another, the Byzantine Empire at different periods, from its foundation down to its final disappearance, and another the States of the Church as they long existed in Central Italy. More interesting still is a series in which are outlined the patriarchates, archdioceses, and dioceses of the Oriental rites—that is, the Armenian, Coptic (Egyptian), and Syrian rites, which embraced large territories in Africa, Southeastern Europe, India, and the Asiatic country that lies between Persia and the Mediterranean. The maps are more than 75 in number and were drawn expressly for this work from original and authentic data. They with the Goupil pictures, which reproduce with extraordinary fidelity rare and priceless originals, give to the work great illustrative distinction.

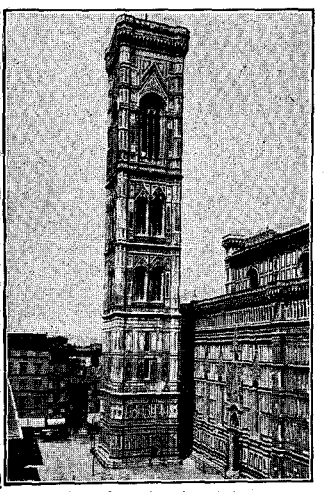
In the manufacture—that is, the typesetting, paper, printing, and binding—very particular care has been taken. This department of the work has been in the immediate personal charge of Mr. Edward D. Appleton, who for many years was the manufacturing chief of the great publishing house founded by his grandfather, Daniel Appleton, more than eighty years ago. The quality of the paper will strike every one who is familiar with printing-papers. Its firm and yet flexible quality is notable, as well as the way in which it takes the ink. [The paper employed is not the perishable kind made from wood-pulp, now so universally used in books, but "an especially made paper, manufactured of rags and other fibers and of such a character as to lend itself easily to the printing of half-tone illustrative matter and yet be free from unsightly glaze."

From "The Catholic Encyclopedia."

BONIFACE VIII, IN THE LATERAN.
GIOTTO, THE PAINTER.

From "The Catholic Encyclopedia."

GIOTTO, FOUNDER OF THE ITALIAN SCHOOL OF PAINTING (1266–1337).



From "The Catholic Encyclopedia."

THE CAMPANILE AT FLORENCE.
GIOTTO, THE ARCHITECT.

It is to be noted that the leaves of the book have been stitched together by a proccss which makes it possible for a volume to lie open flat no matter where it is placed. In this respect a fine specimen of good book-making has been produced.

The leather used on the Arabian Morocco style of binding has not been dyed by the use of chemicals or other agents, but in the sun, a process which produces a leather of most durable kind, not surpassed even by the finest French levant.

Commendations of the work have come from many non-Catholic sources. Some of these are the most advanced Protestant newspapers.

Many of the articles have been commended by *The Nation* as "models of what encyclopedic articles should be"; they contain "a great deal of interest to every intelligent man," and when used by non-Catholics "must contribute to the correcting of erroneous opinions and the breaking down of existing prejudices."

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NEW BOOKS

Bjørnson, Bjornsterne. Sigurd Slembe. A Dramatic Trilogy. Translated from the Norwegian by William Morton Payne, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 323. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel & Co. $1.50 net.

Brooks, Phillips. Sermons of. In 10 volumes. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6 per set.

This collective edition of the sermons of Phillips Brooks in ten volumes cloth, is issued at a remarkably low price. Interest in the sermons has continued since the death of Phillips Brooks; indeed, it now shows signs of increasing. Because of this fact, the publishers have brought out this uniform and inexpensive edition in order to meet the needs of the clergy and of laymen. The volumes are printed from good type and are substantially bound. The titles are: "The Purpose and Use of Comfort," "The Candle of the Lord," "Sermons Preached in English Churches," "Visions and Tasks," "The Light of the World," "The Battle of Life," "Sermons for the Principal Festivals and Fasts of the Church Year," "New Starts in Life," "The Law of Growth," "Seeking Life." With two exceptions the titles are taken from the first sermon in the volume.

De Laguna, Theodore, and Grace Andrus De Laguna. Dogmatism and Evolution. Studies in Modern Philosophy. 12mo, pp. 259. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Graves, Charles L. Life and Letters of Alexander Macmillan, with portraits. 8vo, pp. 417. New York. The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

The life of Daniel the elder partner in the firm of Macmillan has been written by Tom Hughes. The task was committed to him by Alexander Macmillan who wished that he himself should have no part in the biography, or at least that the eulogistic passages in his brother's letters concerning him might be left out. While a history of a publisher's life would seem to be merely the history of business, there is very much more than mere business in the lives of men like Murray and the Macmillans. We are introduced in this volume to many of the greatest Victorian literati, for the Macmillans never published anything that was not of high, even classical, excellence. They were the publishers of Lewis Carroll, Matthew Arnold and Kingsley and Tom Hughes, whose works indeed gave them their first celebrity in London, and they also initiated, after Daniel's death, the Golden Treasury series and the Globe editions. Alexander was, indeed, the most enterprising of the firm and reaped by a largely multiplied business the fruits of his brother's foresight and prudence. The year after Kingsley had immortalized himself by his "Westward Ho" he was in something like desperate financial straits and wrote to kindly Alexander Macmillan:

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It is to be presumed that Alexander responded by an advance, for Kingsley writes three days later:

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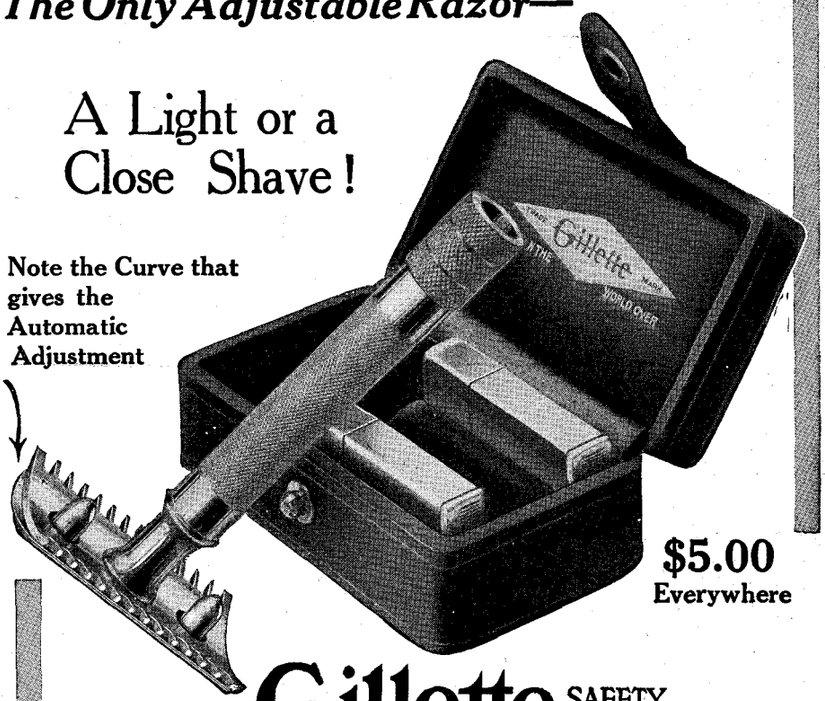

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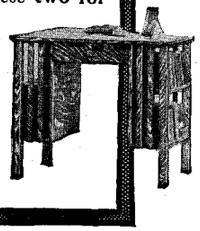

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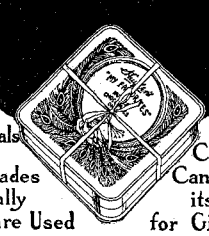

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of the volumes. Kingsley's wish was granted. They had no reason to regret it. "Westward Ho," their first venture into belles lettres, was one of the foundations of fame and fortune for the Macmillans.

Guide to Reading in Social Ethics and Allied Subjects. Lists of Books and Articles Selected and Described for the Use of General Readers. By Teachers in Harvard University. 8vo, pp. 265. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University.

Hall, Sharlot M. Cactus and Pine. Songs of the Southwest. 12mo, pp. 204. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.50 net.

Hanson, Joseph Mills. With Sully into the Sioux Land. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 407. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

Hazlewood, Charlotte Williams. The Garden of Gray Ledge and Other Poems. 16mo, pp. 100. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.25 net.

Heinrich, Max. Correct Principles of Classical Singing. Containing Essays on Choosing a Teacher. The Art of Singing, et cetera; Together with an Interpretative Key to Handel's "Messiah" and Shubert's "Die Schöne Müllerin." 12mo, pp. 155. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50 net.

Herkomer, Sir Hubert. The Herkomers. Vol. I. With Illustrations by the Author. New York. The Macmillan Company.

This sumptuous volume, formerly issued privately, but now made available to the general public, with its romantic realism of recital, and its superb pictures, is of necessity monumental of the genius of the author himself, for it is largely autobiographical. But Sir Hubert von Herkomer, acknowledged to be one of the greatest of living artists, confesses that he is obsessed by love for his father, and one of his most cherished aims is to give an adequate delineation of the career and character of the parent whom he calls "this unique man." A deep impression was recently made upon the reading community on both sides of the Atlantic by the treatise from the pen of Mr. E. W. Gosse, entitled "Father and Son." That was a pathetic tribute of filial affection and admiration. Even more striking is this volume, because of its mingling of international interests with family sympathies. Furthermore, the style in which the literary and artistic elements are blended with German, American, and English details of life and experience renders chapter after chapter profoundly fascinating.

"The Herkomers" is a human document which is likely to take rank with notable autobiographies. In every story, and far more so with the tales of actual human life than with the work of the imagination, it is the human import behind the story which exercises a resistless attraction. The progress of the Herkomers as it is here portrayed by the pen and pencil of the renowned artist who represents the family furnishes one more demonstration of the paramount potency of the personal element. The enthralling interest never flags. Much of this is derived from the successive thrills imparted to the narrative by the struggles of genius through three generations. The perseverance of member after member of this wonderful family has been the hereditary concomitant of the brilliant talent evidently possest by the race. In the family history the panorama is vividly picturesque, because the scene shifts to and fro between Germany, America, and England. The last-named country is a sort of center of gravity, for in it most of the life's work of Sir Hubert von Herkomer has been accomplished, but much of his time has been intermittently spent in his Fatherland, where his castle, the Mutterturm, was built in honor of his beloved mother.

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The book is not only an extraordinary family story, but is also an apocalypse of hearts. For it reveals the life, the thought, the aspirations, and the ardor of several great souls. The spirit of unaffected modesty grows upon the reader, for we learn how brilliant success came to the Herkomers in spite of untoward conditions and the antagonism of circumstance in every imaginable aspect. Perseverance was indomitable, and even expectation seemed unwarranted, but the reward came. Heroism almost unparalleled is the keynote of this straightforward record. Lastly, the book is a great picture-gallery, as indeed it must inevitably be, seeing that the author is known by productions which are peerless of their genre.

Hinckle, William A. The Evolution of Religion. 12mo, pp. 161. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. 80 cents net.

Howells, William Dean. Imaginary Interviews. 8vo, pp. 359. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.

The conductor of *Harper's* "Easy Chair" here gives us a collection of essays which were well worth binding in a volume and placing on the same shelf with "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" and other favorites. William Dean Howells has never been in happier vein than in these thirty sparkling lucubrations.

Internoscia, Jerome. New Code of International Law. pp. 1003. New York: International Code Co.

Irwin, Wallace. The Teddysee. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 83. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 75 cents net.

Johnson, Clifton. The Narrative Bible. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 402. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50 net.

Johnston, R. F. Lion and Dragon in Northern China. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 461. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Kautzsch, E., Edited and Enlarged by. Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar. Second English Edition, Revised in Accordance with the Twenty-eighth German Edition (1909) by A. E. Cowley. 8vo, pp. 598. New York: Oxford University Press. $5.25.

Lane, Lydia Spencer. I Married a Soldier; or, Old Days in the Old Army. 12mo, pp. 214. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Lepin, Rev. Marius. Christ and the Gospel; or, Jesus the Messiah and Son of God. 12mo, pp. 558. Philadelphia: John Jos. McVey. $2 net.

Le Rossignol, James Edward, and **Stewart,** William Downie. State Socialism in New Zealand. 12mo, pp. 311. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50 net.

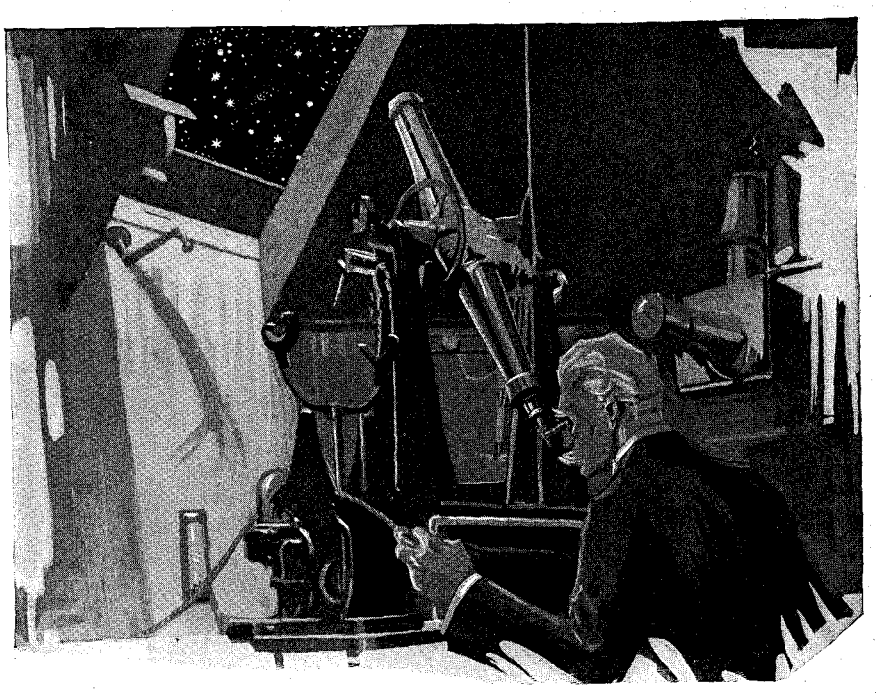
Lewis, Emily Sargent. The Little Singer and Other Verses. 12mo, pp. 72. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1 net.

Lloyd, Henry Demarest. Mazzini and Other Essays. 12mo, pp. 239. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Lloyd, Henry Demarest. Lords of Industry. 12mo, pp. 355. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Lodge, Sir Oliver. Parent and Child. 12mo, pp. 73. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 50 cents.

This little book is a gem of wisdom, tenderness, and simplicity. It is short, pointed, and complete as it is timely. Sir Oliver gives as his subtitle "a Treatise on the Moral and Religious Education of Children." He treats of "Child Nature" and says, "I have been astounded, occasionally even appalled, at the innate goodness of some children." Under a chapter on "Parental Influence" he remarks of children: "Their brooding and meditative moods should be respected." In his talk on "Imparting Knowledge" he lays down the rule that children "should be told as far as possible the exact truth when they ask a serious question." He also tells us in his essay on "Preparation for Life" that the chief aim of education is "the formation of an individual character, a will, the separate individuality of a free being." These are golden precepts, and equally good counsel is



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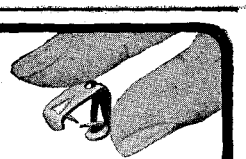

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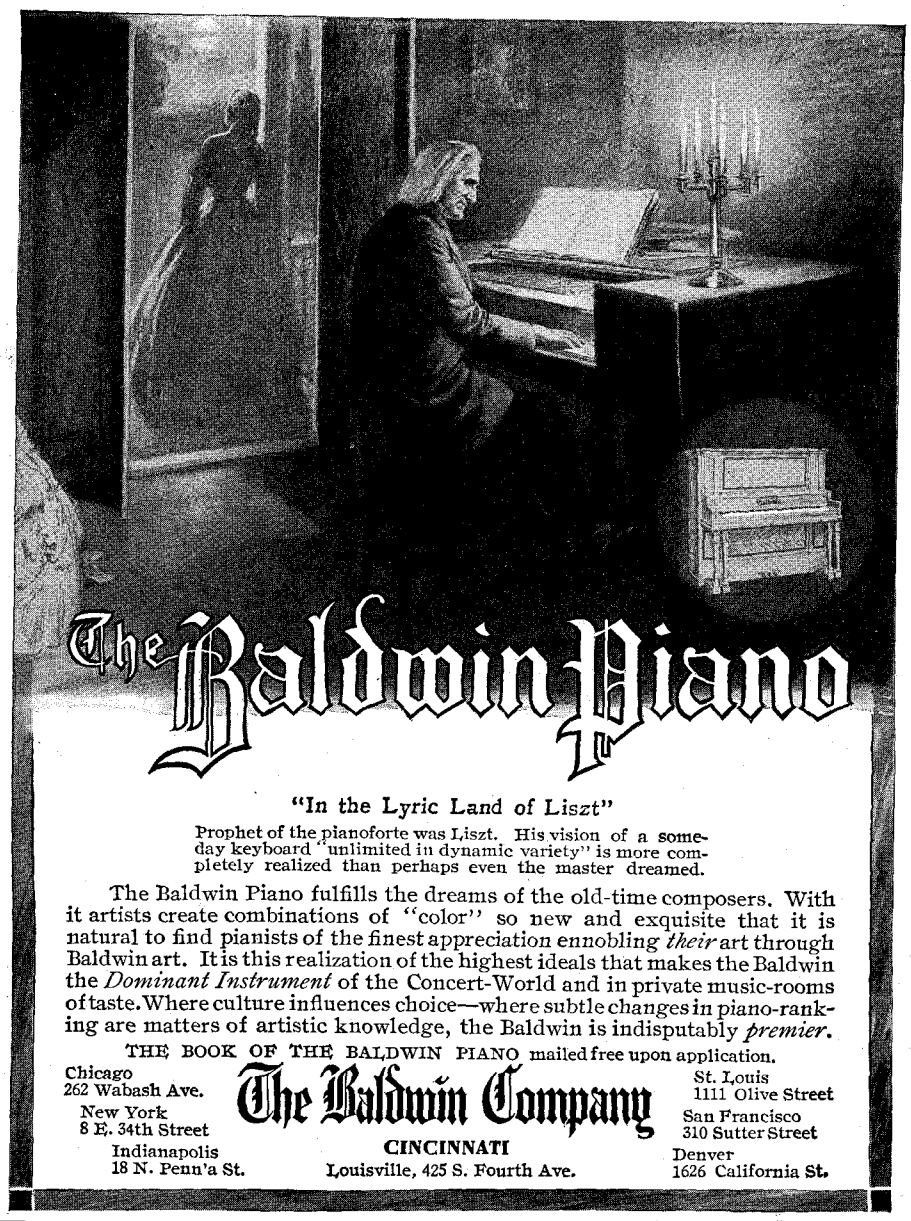

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to be found in his chapters on "Preparation for Life," "Preparation for Science," "Preparation for Literature" and "Preparation for Religion." Every young mother should lay to heart these ideas of a man who is at once a religious, a literary, and a scientific teacher.

Mathews, John L. The Conservation of Water. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 289. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $2 net.

Mecklenburg, Duke of. In the Heart of Africa. Translated by G. E. Maberly-Opper. With maps and numerous illustrations. Decorated Cloth. 8vo, pp. 296. New York: Cassell & Co. $5.

In a time when we are learning so much of British East Africa it is well to have an authentic account of the German Protectorate adjoining it on the south. This is supplied opportunely by this popular report of the experiences of a great and semi-official exploration in that region conducted during the year 1907–8 by the Duke of Mecklenburg, who has made an excellent reputation elsewhere as an observant traveler. His outfit was very large and complete, including skilled topographers, geologists, and ethnologists, and men learned as to animals and plants. The Duke himself seems to be far more than the mere sportsman he lays claim to, and especially encouraged the photographing men, who brought back over 5,000 negatives. From these an exceedingly interesting and beautiful selection has been made for the illustration of the book, especially in the volcanic region on the southwest border of Lake Victoria, and in the great Kongo forest. The scenery among these active or recent volcanoes and lava-beds is most extraordinary. The ethnology received special attention, and the descriptions and numerous photographs in this department are extremely novel and interesting. Much of the region was quite fresh, so far as scientific examination, at least, was concerned, and a great addition has certainly been made to our knowledge of its denizens,—most interestingly, perhaps, as to the pygmies and near-pygmies, the Batwa people, of whom little or nothing has been known.

All the way there was no end of sport, and big game—lions, leopards, rhinos, elephants, and numerous antelopes—were killed, often under sufficiently exciting circumstances. In these adventures the Duke had the main share; but either the reader has had a surfeit of this kind of narrative lately, or the author has not the gift of writing excitingly, for the interest as well as the value of the work is mainly on the geographic and scientific side, rather than on that of personal adventure.

The latter half of the book will be studied especially by those interested in the government and development of the Kongo State, which the Duke traversed from its eastern boundary to the Atlantic. His account is dispassionate and copious. He seems to be quite unprejudiced, and to have come away with a generally favorable and strongly hopeful impression. On the whole this is one of the most informatory and valuable books of travel in central Africa which have yet appeared.

Merington, Marguerite. Holiday Plays. Five One-Act Pieces for Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, and Thanksgiving. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 164. New York: Duffield & Co.

Meyer, Henry H. The Lesson Handbook, 1911. A Concise Commentary on the International Uniform Sunday-School Lessons for the entire Year Based on the Text of the American Standard Bible. Introduction by John T. McFarland. Pp. 172. New York: Eaton & Mains. 25 cents net.

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Moneypenny, William Flavelle. The Life of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield. Vol. I., 1804–1837. 8vo, pp. 401. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3 net.

On the façade of Burgos Cathedral is a row of statues more or less mutilated, representing the Sons of Lara. The Laras at the time of the first Alfonsos and the Almohades were a Jewish family held in high honor, but when the Holy Inquisition was established in Aragon the Jews, who formed two-thirds of the landed nobility, were expelled from Spain and settled, most of them, either in the United Netherlands or in Italy. Among the Laras who fled from Spain was a gentleman who settled in Venice and proudly took the name of Disraeli, Israelite. From a descendant of this Disraeli came the subject of the present biography, Lord Beaconsfield.

The volume before us only conducts us to Benjamin Disraeli's first entrance into Parliament as Tory member for Maidstone, when he was thirty-three years old. He had by that time attained a remarkable maturity of character. His father was a brilliant literary man of great research, as is evidenced by his "Curiosities of Literature." The boy Disraeli reveled from infancy in the world of books. Altho his father was a Jew and for many years a faithful member of the congregation, this was never the case with the younger Disraeli. He felt like his father, when the latter left the Jewish synagog, that he "could never unite in their public worship, because, as now conducted, it disturbs instead of exciting religious emotions." The older Disraeli never, however, became a Christian, but Benjamin conformed to the Church of England. Industrious at school he became a fair classical scholar, but never went to a university, and in 1821 was articled to a firm of solicitors of Frederick's Place, London. But, as he writes in his autobiography, hinting at a love affair:

"I became pensive and restless and before I was twenty I was obliged to terminate the dreams of my father. . . . Nothing would satisfy me but travel. My father then made a feeble effort for Oxford, but the hour of adventure had arrived. I was unmanageable. Let me say one word about the lady. She said to me one day: 'You have too much genius for Frederick's Place; it will never do.'

"We were good friends. She married a Devonshire gentleman and was the mother of two general officers of whom I have heard a good deal of late (Zulu War, 1879) and one of whom I employed as a Minister. Such is life!"

In 1824 he took a six-months' tour on the Continent, and we learn from his diary how vivid were the impressions received from foreign scenery and architecture. He writes:

"Ghent. Sunday.—Cathedral High Mass. Clouds of incense and one of Mozart's sublimest masses by an orchestra before which San Carlo might grow pale. The effect inconceivably grand. The host elevated and I threw myself on the ground."

The next important event in his life was his publication of "Vivian Grey" which many reviews laughed at as the affected work of a youth whose mind had been corrupted by the world. But of his novels the author has said:

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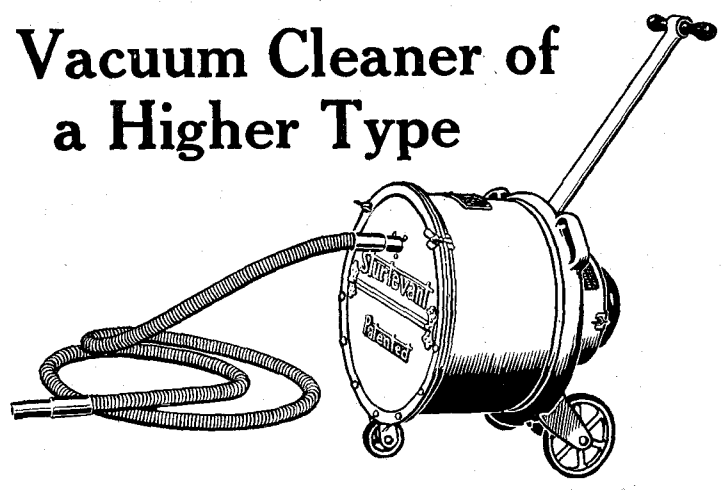

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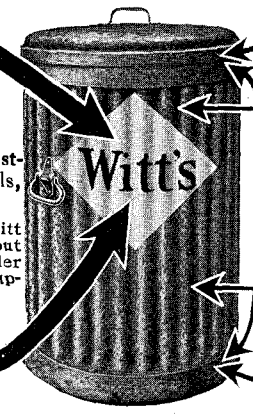

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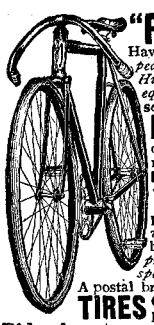

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suppose that 'Vivian Grey' is a confession written in a fit of penitence and remorse; it would be no less ridiculous on the other to pretend that Disraeli was unconscious of or indifferent to the moral obliquity of its hero, or that he deliberately set him up as an example which he afterward meant to follow."

At this time he was making a great figure in society. He had in his own language "a devil of a tongue," was handsome in person, and dressed to suit his own fantastic taste. The Disraelis lived in an old manse at Bradenham, near a country seat of Lord Carrington's, and when Lady Cork received a visit from Lord Carrington the conversation took place in which my lord said he knew Isaac the father but not Benjamin, who was an "agitator," adding: "He is never among us now. I believe he has gone abroad." To which Lady Cork, as related in a letter of Disraeli's, politely replied:

"You old fool! Why, he sent me his book this morning. You need not look at it; you can't understand it. It is the finest book ever written. Gone abroad, indeed! Why he is the best *ton* in London! There is not a party that goes down without him. The Duchess of Hamilton says there is nothing like him. Lady Lonsdale would give her head and shoulders for him. He would not dine at your house if you asked him. He does not care for people because they are lords; he must have fashion, or beauty, or wit or something; and you are a very good sort of person, but you are nothing more."

This first instalment of this important work is skilfully compiled from original materials,—letters and diaries, judiciously woven together by the author. While it brings us only to the threshold of Disraeli's political career it is full of characteristic description, authentic information, and sparkling anecdote concerning the early days of one of the most striking political personalities of the Victorian era.

Montgomery, Edmund. The Revelation of Present Experience. 16mo, pp. 92. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. 80 cents net.

Pryse, James M. The Apocalypse Unsealed. Being an Esoteric Interpretation of the Revelation of John. With a New Translation. 8vo, pp. 222. New York: James M. Pryse, 5–12 Murray St. $2.

The book of the Revelation of St. John the Divine has been interpreted and commented upon by many writers and in many ways. It has furnished to some scholars a picture of the glories of heaven and the Beatific Vision. Other parts of it have been read as a prophecy of the Neronian persecution of the Church on earth. Puritan commentators have taken it to describe the mediæval corruption of the Church as centered at Rome. Mr. Pryse discards all these views of its meaning. He calls it "the initiation of John" and sees in it the experiences of a human soul. It is "a manual of spiritual development" and can be interpreted only by discerning in it the symbols which the Gnostics accepted as representing human nature in its ascent of the steep road that leads to perfection. The author furnishes a new translation of the book in accordance with these ideas, and supplies illustrations calculated to make plain the method which he has adopted. Mr. Pryse shows a profound acquaintance with Gnostic and Oriental mysticism. His book is curious and learned and will well repay perusal, altho his ideas may not command universal acceptance.

Rickert, Edith [Editor]. Ancient English Christmas Carols. Small quarto. With 8 illustrations. Pp. 317. New York: Duffield & Co.

Miss Rickert, who has already edited for the

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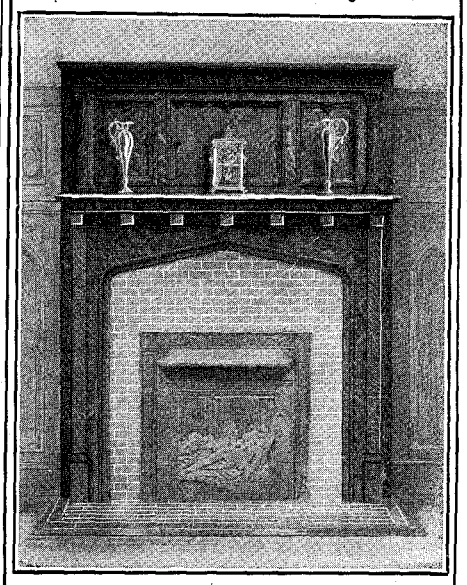

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New Medieval Library, in which this volume appears, collections of "Early English Romances of Love," "Early English Romances of Friendship," and "The Babees Book," has here put forth a volume perhaps even more attractive than her earlier ones. She has traced the carol at least as far back as King John and believes there must have been Yule songs among the Anglo-Saxons. She has aimed to classify ancient carols according to subjects and in various groups to arrange them chronologically. Sacred carols and secular as well are given. In literary value they range, she says, "from gems of religious inspiration to jogging tavern ditties." Among the two hundred she has collected, very few "lack some beauty or quaintness of charm," while perhaps twenty or more "may be counted among those best songs that spring perfect out of the hearts of men." The eight illustrations are excellent photogravures, reproduced from medieval books of hours. The little volume accords with others in the series by being bound in brown leather with metal clasps.

Robertson, D. Maclaren. A History of the French Academy 1635 (4)–1910. With an Outline Sketch of the Institute of France. Showing its Relation to its Constituent Academies. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 379. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $3 net.

Rolland, Romain. Jean-Christophe—Dawn, Morning, Youth, Revolt. 12mo, pp. 600. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

Rolt-Wheeler, Francis. The Boy with the U. S. Foresters. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 317. Boston: Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Shorter, Clement. Napoleon in His Own Defense. 8vo, pp. 284. New York: Cassell & Co.

The author of this work is an admirer of Napoleon, as a man who "did permanent work on behalf of liberal ideals." The book certainly adds something valuable to the vast pile of Napoleon literature, in that the editor dwells particularly upon the Emperor's character as a literary man. The essay upon this subject is suggested by certain letters from the Cape, originally attributed to O'Meara and Las Casas, but, as Mr. Shorter tells us, actually the production of Napoleon himself. Theodore Hook's "Napoleon in St. Helena," long out of print, is here reproduced, and in the appendix we find some very interesting letters of T. H. Brooke, Secretary to the Governor of St. Helena. The volume is rendered complete by an index and five plates, some of an exceptionally rare character. Interest in the man whom Mr. Shorter admits to have been "a despot" can never fade, and these last fragments of biographical detail are readable and well arranged. The make-up of the publication is handsome and worthy of the preeminently attractive theme.

Simmons, Florence [Translator]. The Romance of Tristram and Iseult. Translated from the French of Joseph Bédier. Illustrated by Maurice Jalan. Pp. 218. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.75 net.

M. Bédier revived the great legend in its most ancient form from the twelfth-century French poem of Béroul. And it is here presented in archaic and appropriate language through an excellent English translation which retains the spirit of the original. The twenty full-page colored illustrations revive the medieval impression in their abundant detail of costume and more especially of architectural background. The book is printed in heavy, antique type with decorative initials.

Small, Albion W. The Meaning of Social Science. 12mo, pp. 309. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.62 postpaid.

Smith, E. Boyd. The Farm Book. Bob and Betty Visit Uncle John. Illustrated. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

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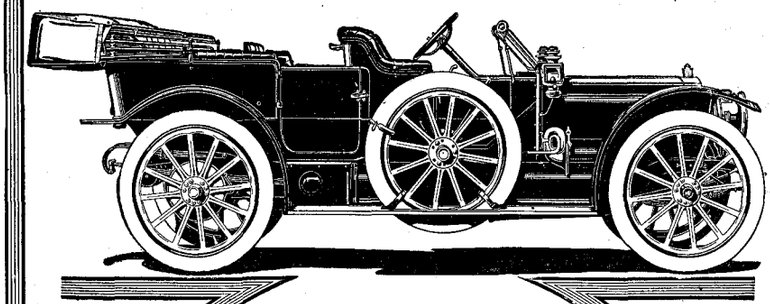

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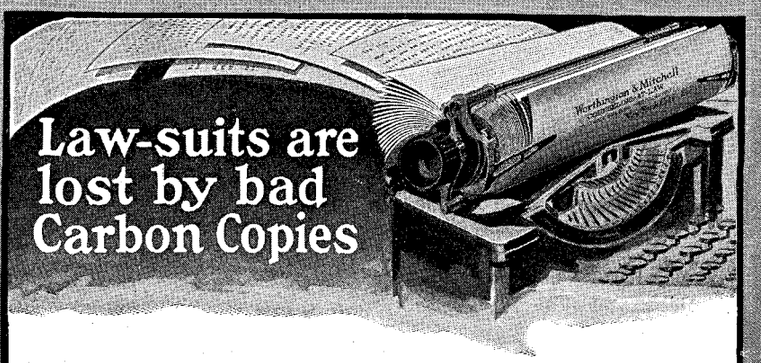

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CURRENT POETRY

A recent number of *The Forum* prints an attractive seven-page verse sequence, from which we have selected several striking passages. Many years ago, in a charming poem called "The Shepherd of King Admetus," Lowell described the hardships of an early poet who was without honor in his own country.

"There came a youth upon the earth
Some thousand years ago,
Whose slender hands were nothing worth
Whether to plow, or reap, or sow."

"The Poet's Town," by John G. Neihardt, also tells of a youth, misunderstood, a failure, with nothing but dreams to sell, who finally makes his prosy native village immortal with a song.

The Poet's Town

BY JOHN G. NEIHARDT

'Mid glad green miles of tillage
And fields where cattle graze,
A prosy little village,
You drowse away the days.

And yet—a wakeful glory
Clings round you as you doze;
One living lyric story
Makes music of your prose.

Here once, returning never,
The Feet of Song have trod;
And flashed—O once forever!—
The Singing Flame of God.

These were his fields Elysian:
With mystic eyes he saw
The sowers planting Vision,
The reapers gleaning Awe.

Serfs to a sordid duty,
He saw them with his heart,
Priests of the Ultimate Beauty
Feeding the Flame of Art.

The weird untempled Makers
Pulsed in the things he saw;
The Wheat through its virile acres
Billowed the Song of Law.

The epic roll of the furrow
Flung from the writing plow,
The dactyl phrase of the green-rowed maize
Measured the music of Now.

Sipper of ancient flagons,
Often the lonesome boy
Saw in the farmers' wagons
The chariots hurled at Troy.

Trundling in dust and thunder
They rumbled up and down,
Laden with princely plunder,
Loot of the tragic Town.

And once when the Rich Man's daughter
Smiled on the boy at play,
Sword-storms, giddy with slaughter,
Swept back the ancient day!

War steeds shrieked in the quiet,
Far and hoarse were the cries;
And O, through the din and the riot,
The music of Helen's eyes!

Stabbed with the olden Sorrow,
He slunk away from the play;
For the Past and the vast To-morrow
Were wedded in his To-day.

Rich with the Dreamer's pillage,
An idle and worthless lad,
Least in a prosy village,
And Prince in Allahabad;

Lover of golden apples,
Munching the daily crust;
Haunter of dream-built chapels,
Worshiping in the dust;

Dull to the worldly duty,
Less to the town he grew,
And more to the God of Beauty
Than even the Grocer knew!

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Corn for the buyers, and cattle—
  But what could the Dreamer sell?
Echoes of cloudy battle?
  Music from heaven and hell?

Spices and bales of plunder,
  Argosied over the Sea?
Tapestry woven of Wonder,
  And myrrh from Araby?

None of your dream-stuffs, Fellow,
  Looter of Samarcand!
Gold is heavy and yellow,
  And Value is weighed in the hand!

King of a Realm of Magic,
  He was the fool of the town,
Hiding the ache of the tragic
  Under the grin of the clown.

Worn with the vain endeavor
  To fit in the sordid plan;
Doomed to be poet forever,
  He longed to be only a man;

To be freed from the god's enthralling,
  Back with the reeds of the stream;
Deaf to the Vision calling,
  And dead to the lash of the Dream.

But still did the mighty Makers
  Stir in the common sod;
The Corn through its awful acres
  Trembled and thrilled with God!

More than a man was the Sower,
  Lured by a man's desire,
For a triune Bride walked close at his side—
  Dew and Dust and Fire!

More than a man was the plowman,
  Shouting his gee and haw,
For a Something dim kept pace with him,
  And ever the poet saw;

Till the Winds of the Cosmic Struggle
  Made of his flesh a flute,
To echo the tune of a whirlwind rune
  Unto the million mute.

'Mid glad green miles of tillage
  And fields where cattle graze,
A prosy little village,
  You drowse away the days.

And yet—a wakeful glory
  Clings round you as you dose.
One living lyric story
  Makes music of your prose!

A song with little to it besides the tune. It is translated from the French of H. de Regnier for *The Westminster Gazette*.

Music

BY H. DE REGNIER

A little reed was all I sought
To set the long grass murmuring.
The singing stream the murmur caught;
Douce willows tossed it down the mead.
I only sought a little reed
  To make the woodland sing.

In the core of night my reed is heard,
Now in the wind, afar or near,
Now in the quiet, faint or clear,
By all who pass in fancy stirred. . . .
And whoso passes listening
In fancy, in his own heart's core
Hears yet again and evermore
  The song I sing.

'Twas all I sought, 'tis all I need
(This little reed plucked at the spring,
Where to behold as in a glass
Her eyes of tears, her eyes that dream,
Came Love once on a day) to bring
Tears to the eyes of all who pass,
Thrills to the grass and murmurs to the stream.
And I by blowing on a reed
  Make the wide woodland sing.

Joy That Endures

Recall the thrills and the keen delight of your *first* hour at the steering wheel of your *own* automobile?

Of course you do: you can never forget them.

Nor ever experience the same happiness again.

For that was the joy of *novelty*, and novelty quickly *wears away*.

* * *

But a greater joy is yours, if you want it.

And it doesn't wear away, nor become humdrum.

For it is the delight of excellence, of superiority and supremacy—*the joy that endures*.

* * *

Do you seek it?

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Continuous power that won the world's lowest upkeep record of 77 cents per 1000 miles.

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Just try it.

And then you will realize why it is that those fellows who own splendid Sixes look at you with a sort of sympathy when they see you still plugging away in that car of yours which (no matter how much it cost or the name on the radiator) *doesn't quite reach*, because it has *less than six cylinders*,—

And can *never* have continuous power.

* * *

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And for him awaits a joy that *endures*, for it is the joy of excellence, of superiority, of supremacy.

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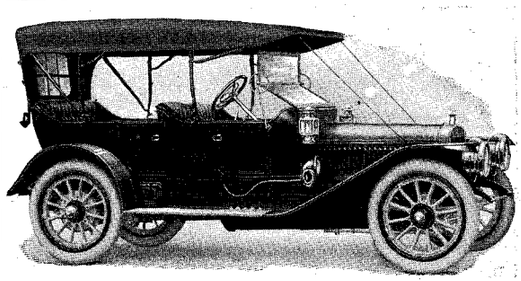

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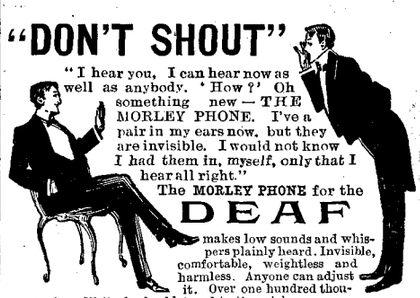

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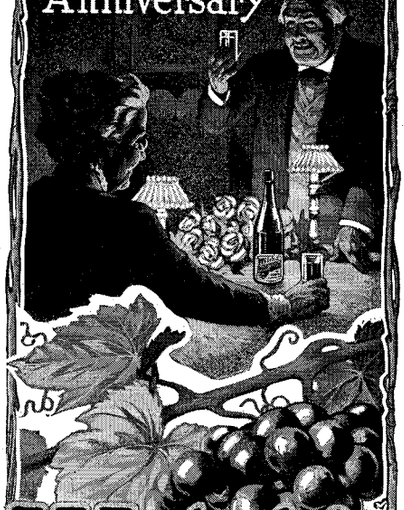

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

BETWEEN DEATH AND LIFE-IN-DEATH

FACING four months of Arctic winter, with but one month's rations to keep them alive, twenty-five members of the Greely expedition lay huddled in a narrow, miserable hut on Cape Sabine. Greely had gone into camp here in October, 1883, expecting relief soon. But as the noonday sunlight grew briefer and briefer with each November day, all hope of relief was abandoned. The problem was simply to keep alive under the inverted whaleboat, which sheltered them on the shore of Kane Sea, hundreds of miles beyond the Arctic circle. Even within this winter home, the temperature never rose above the freezing-point and when a man entered his sleeping-bag he usually found it frozen to the ground. But all this was forgotten in the continuous hunger-pangs, which the minute daily allowance of food seemed merely to help keep in good working order. "Never was there any cessation of the gnaw at their vitals, and their hunger usually was the fiercest just after they ate."

Yet there was a chance to deliver these twenty-five men from this grisly Life-in-Death. But it meant that somebody must go out and face Death itself in the storms of the sunless Arctic midwinter. At Cape Isabella, thirty-five miles to the south, there was a cache consisting of one hundred and forty-four pounds of good beef. And it is the story of the attempts to get the meat, with its record of splendid heroism, death, and suffering, that Frank Barclay Copley tells in *The American Magazine* (New York). A young man of twenty-five, George W. Rice, begged to be allowed to lead a party to get the needed food. Greely himself hesitated.

But Sergeant Rice kept protesting that the meat could be gained without disaster, and day after day he begged the commander to let him go for it at the head of a little force. . . . .

At length Greely, yielding to Rice's importunities, decided to send him for the meat. Many volunteered for the honor of accompanying Rice. Those finally selected were Sergeants Julius R. Frederick, David Linn, and Joseph Elison. Frederick was a little chap commonly called "Shorty," every inch of whom was pure gold. Linn was soldierly in all his instincts, a hard-working man and a faithful friend. Elison was another good man.

The equipment of Rice's party consisted of a light sledge, a sleeping-bag in which all four could get at once, a rifle, an ax, an alcohol lamp, and a pot for cooking. They carried bread and meat calculated to give them a daily ration of a pound. It was early in November when they set out, and the Arctic day of many months was practically dead. As they left the hut in the half-light that immediately succeeded midday—at which hour the sun came to the edge of the horizon for a short time—the four men received a cheer from their comrades; that was all.

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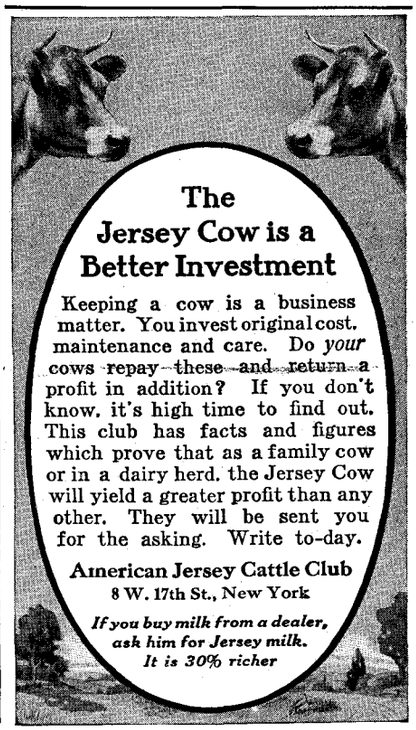

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ing a high ridge, they had a journey of forty miles before them. For two days they went on, traveling a few miles each day, Rice leading and cheering them on with his jokes and high spirits.

But at noon of the third day Rice caught Elison in the act of stooping to fill his mouth with snow. To eat snow or ice in the Arctic is practically to commit suicide. The snow or ice only increases the feverishness of thirst, and lowers the temperature of the body so as to make it an easy victim of the frost. The leader stopt short, and seized the offender's arm.

"Spit it out, you damn fool!" cried Rice. "Do you want to die? Do you want to kill us all?"

But Elison swallowed the mass in his mouth. "I'm so thirsty I can't stand it," he moaned. And it is probable that he repeated his action when the others were not looking.

During the morning of the fourth day the four men had to cross masses of ice heaped up from twenty to forty feet, and around which the fierce winds had piled the drifting snow. Frequently the sledge would capsize and roll over and over, and they would have to dig it out of the snowbanks with their hands. But that same afternoon Cape Isabella, their destination, was reached.

Securing the meat at once, and sustained by only a small cup of tea, they immediately took up the drag-rope and started back for the hut.

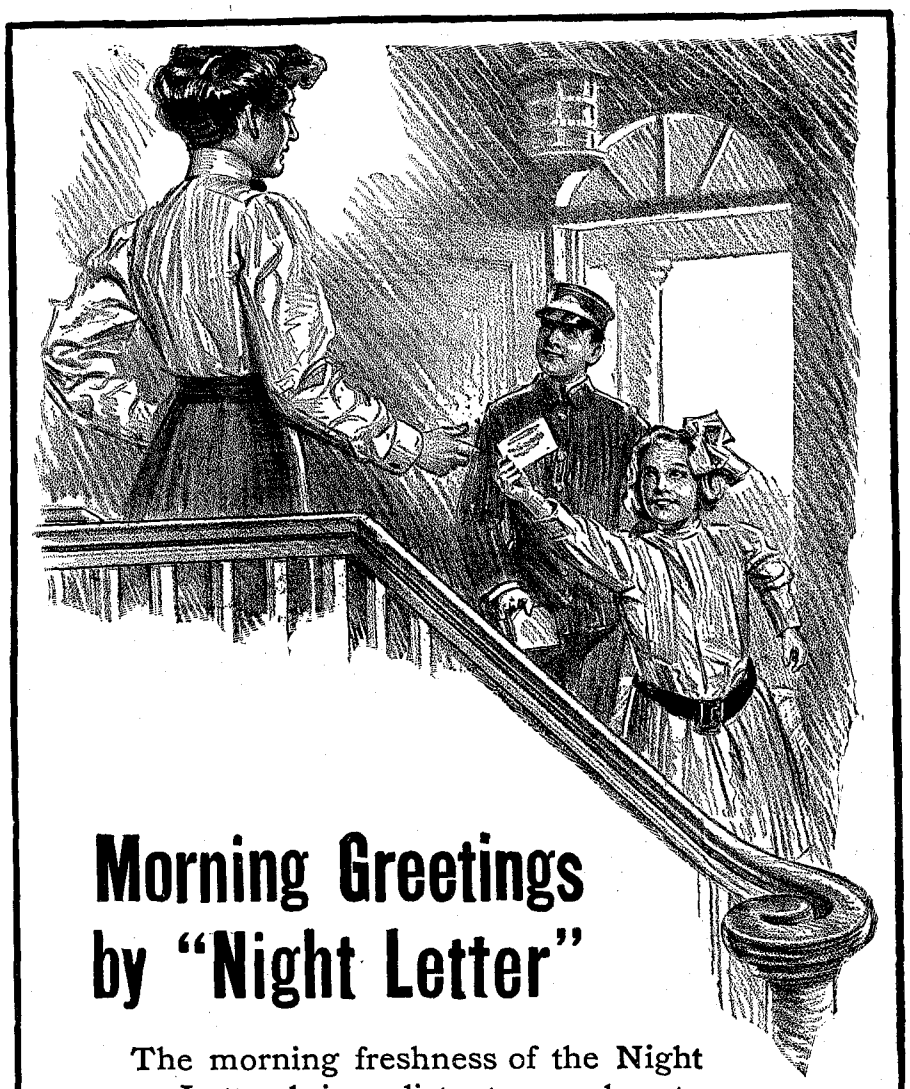
After they had been traveling for about twelve or fourteen hours, Elison suddenly stopt. Both of his hands and both of his feet were devoid of feeling. They were frozen. Rice grasped the situation at once and gave hurried orders to bivouac. A fierce wind was now blowing, and without shelter of any kind they could not keep their lamp burning. So all got into the big sleeping-bag without a mouthful of warm food.

Rice lay on one side of Elison, with Frederick on the other side. Each took a hand of the sufferer and placed it between his thighs, and then they placed the feet of the sufferer between their thighs, in this way drawing out the frost. Elison moaned all night with pain. No one had any sleep.

In the morning they succeeded in getting some warm food. Walking behind the sledge, Elison got along fairly well for a few hours; then his steps became slower and again his hands and feet were frosted while his legs became as stiff as cord-wood. It was now unsafe to let him travel alone; so little Frederick put his arm around him, half supporting and half dragging him, while Rice and Linn hauled the heavy sledge. In this manner they toiled on through soft snow and hummock ice until it was too dark to travel farther.

The next day Elison became altogether helpless. His clothing stiffened into a solid sheet of ice. His face froze until his eyelids were glued together. Frederick hardly could keep him moving and, hauling the sledge without any help from the other two, Rice and Linn became utterly exhausted. They stopt for a consultation. They were on an open plain of ice, and the wind was filling the air with snow.

Rice's brain worked busily and clearly. They either must abandon the meat or some one must take up the rifle and put Elison out of his misery. It did not take Rice a moment to come to a decision. Standing to one side



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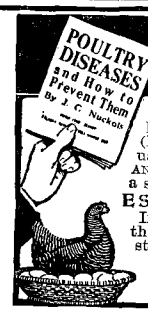

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with Frederick and Linn, he said: "We'll have to abandon the meat."

All three men looked hard at one another, thinking of their struggle to get the meat, and what that meat meant to them and their comrades. But there was no murmur.

They left the meat, marking the place by sticking their rifle upright in the snow. As they struggled on, Elison grew more and more helpless. Finally, at Rosse Bay, fifteen miles from their hut, Rice realized that all would die if they tried to go farther with Elison. There was one chance. Rice spoke abruptly:

"You, Frederick and Linn, get into the bag with Elison. I'll try to reach camp and send back help.

Frederick and Linn knew what that meant. Rice would be without a bag, so that if his sorely taxed strength failed to enable him to reach the hut *in one march,* he would die. And if he fell exhausted and died, Frederick and Linn would die in the bag with Elison. Nevertheless, there was no demur.

They laid their sleeping-bag on a little terrace above the ice-foot. With Linn in the bag with Elison, Rice and Frederick tried to light a fire so they could have a little warm food and a good drink before the parting. They first tried the wood they had brought along, and then the lamp. But in the fierce gale they succeeded only in frosting their fingers. Rice then seized a bit of frozen meet and started.

When Rice was gone, Frederick smote the frozen meat with his axe, and gave Linn and Elison each a small piece. Then, taking a bit for himself, he joined them in the bag, and pulled the flap down over their heads.

The wind continued violent as hour after hour passed. The bag froze so solidly that none of the men could turn in it. Frederick and Linn lay shivering with cold. Only for a few moments at a time did Elison cease groaning and screaming.

After six hours of floundering through the snow, stumbling over the ice-hummocks and staggering under the hurricane blasts, Rice entered the hut at Cape Sabine, and fell exhausted gasping, "Elison's dying at Rosse Bay."

A rescue party was formed, the men were brought back, and thus ended the first attempt to get the meat. Elison's hands and feet were frozen off, and Linn had lost his reason.

December, January, February, and March passed. The party lived on their diminishing rations, augmented by some animals that were shot. Three of the party died during the winter. On April 6, Rice and Frederick got Greely's long withheld permission, and started on an attempt to get the meat abandoned by the earlier expedition. They took a sledge, a sleeping-bag, a liberal allowance of food, and other necessary equipment. Traveling over the ridge instead of around it, they reached a place called Eskimo Point. The meat was only six miles farther on, so they lightened their sledge by leaving the sleeping-bag here.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, they were sure they had reached the spot where the meat had been abandoned. Search as they would, however, they could not find it. Nothing was to be seen either of the meat or the

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rifle that they had left to mark the spot. At length Frederick proposed that they place their sledge on end, return to their sleeping-bag for the night and resume the search in the morning. But Rice said:

"No; let us find the meat now. We must find it. I'm sure the weather is going to clear, and there's no telling what it may be in the morning."

But Rice soon showed signs of weakening, and the two comrades started back to their sleeping-bag. Rice's steps became slower. A halt was made in the lee of a great iceberg. Rice sank down silently on the sledge.

But when Frederick gave him some brandy and spirits of ammonia, he once more smiled.

"You'll be all right," said the little man, briskly, "when I get you some warm food and brew you some tea."

He lighted the lamp and prepared the food and tea. Rice ate and drank, and thanked his comrade for his kindness. Frederick packed up the things, and they were ready to resume the struggle. But Rice did not get up.

"Come, Matey," said Frederick, "we must get to our bag or we will freeze."

With an effort Rice got to his feet. He took a step or two and fell. Like a wounded animal he struggled to regain his feet, but could not until Frederick helped him up. Supported by Frederick, he tried to walk, but again collapsed, and Frederick had not the strength to hold him up. As he lay in the snow, Frederick bent over him and said: "Matey, what have you had to drink that you can't keep your feet?" Rice smiled and returned the banter.

Frederick drew up the sledge, took off his jumper, and wrapt it about his comrade's feet. Then, with the snow driving down upon him, he sat down upon the sledge in his shirt-sleeves, and took Rice in his arms as a mother would a child.

They had a great habit of bantering each other, did these two men; and while they waited for what they knew was fast coming, they gave a pretty good imitation of their banter at its best. . . . .

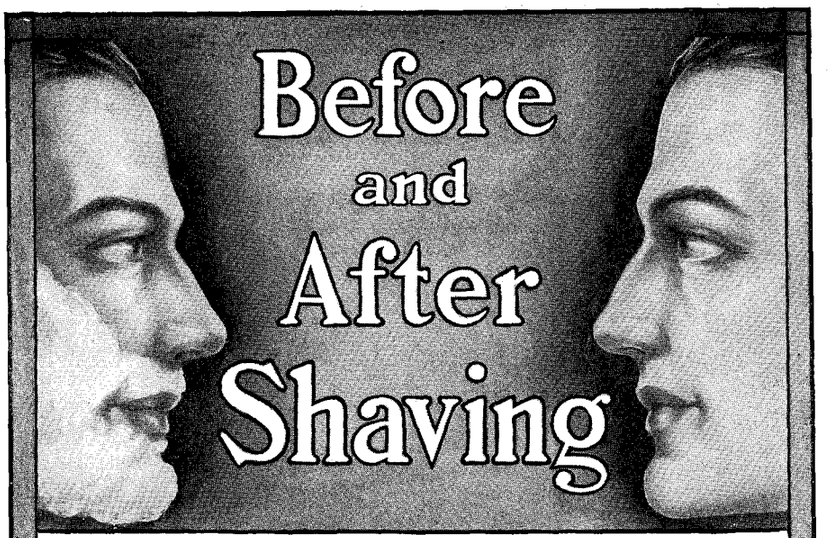
It would not greatly stretch the truth to say that Rice died with a jest and a smile upon his lips. . . . After about an hour had passed, he gave a sort of gasp, and Frederick, holding the emaciated form in his arms, almost could feel the spirit go out of it.

Frederick knelt, kissed the sunken cheeks of his old comrade, trudged back to the sleeping-bag, and, before he fell asleep, made up his mind to return and perform his last service for his "matey," to give his body burial.

In the morning, after he had some warm food, he slowly dragged his sledge back to the great iceberg in the shelter of which lay the dead man beside the frozen sea. It was the painful labor of hours to get the grave ready. After he hacked at the ice with his ax, he was obliged to stoop and scoop the loose ice from the hole with his hands.

But his work was now finished. Taking the poor old skeleton body in his arms, he again kissed the grimy, sunken cheeks, and dragged the body into the hole. Gently he pushed the loose ice down upon the body, and heaped the ice up over the grave. Then he knelt and muttered some kind of a prayer.

"If this were fiction," says the writer, who gathered his story largely from personal talks and private journals of the survivors, he



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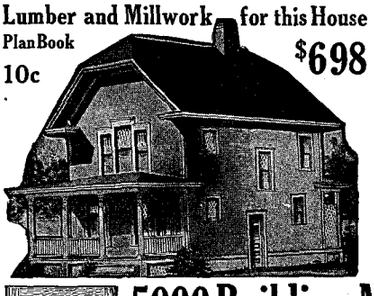

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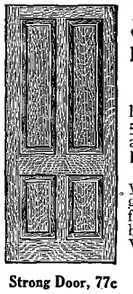

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might well be accused of straining credulity to the breaking-point by relating what Frederick now did, half-starved, and exhausted with the labor of the journey and the grave-digging. But the simple fact stands that this man turned about and hauled his own and Rice's outfit back to the hut, more than twenty miles away.

How it was accomplished need not be told in detail. Suffice it to say that Frederick's staggering and stumbling lasted for four days; that he was able to sleep only by deadening his senses with fuel alcohol diluted with water; that he was able to cook only when he had warmed himself up by hours of travel; and that he resolutely clung to all of his outfit, even tho this made it necessary for him, when he crossed ridges, to drag first the sleeping-bag over and then the sledge. Frederick did all that he had determined to do. He reported Rice's death to the commander, he brought back every article of equipment that he and Rice had taken out, and *he turned into the general store every particle of what had remained of Rice's rations when Rice died.*

Two of the party in the hut had died shortly after the departure of Rice and Frederick, but the spirits of the survivors had revived a bit when Sergeant Long succeeded in killing a bear. Then came the heavy blow:

Brainard was about to enter the hut when he caught sight of little Frederick off in the distance, manfully plodding along with his sledge. Frederick briefly told Brainard the news, and together they entered to report to the commander.

Even the rough diamonds in the expedition had come under the spell of Rice's sunny, lovable nature. As Frederick told in simple terms of Rice's death, the tears freely flowed. When he had finished, there was a moment's silence, and then one man broke down completely, filling the hut with his sobs and dismal moans. The other men lay with teeth tightly clenched.

At length, the moaning continuing, a man shouted, "Shut up, you fool!" and others took up the cry; something had to be done by these men, many of whom were themselves on the verge of death, to preserve their self-control.

And so ended the struggle for the meat. Because the meat never was gained, shall we say that the struggle was all in vain?

Candor in the Home.—"Your sister's a long time about making her appearance," suggested the caller. "Well," said the little brother, "she'd be a sight if she came down without making it."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Modern Method.—"I am a candidate for your hand."

"But my parents have indorsed another young man."

"All right; I'll run as an insurgent."—*Houston Chronicle.*

Easy Santa.—BOBBY (on Christmas morning)—"Where does Santa Claus get all his things, mama?"

MAMA—"Oh, he buys them."

BOBBY—"Well, he must be a jay to let any one palm off a tin watch on him!"—*Judge.*

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Reasons.—PROFESSOR.—"Why did you come to college, anyway? You are not studying."

WILLIE RAHRAH.—"Well, mother says it is to fit me for the Presidency; Uncle Bill, to sow my wild oats; Sis, to get a chum for her to marry; and Pa, to bankrupt the family."—*Puck.*

Poor Fish!—PROSPECTIVE CUSTOMER.—"What fish is that?"

ENGLISH FISHMONGER.—"That's 'ake sir."

PROSPECTIVE CUSTOMER.—"Oh, indeed! Toothache or headache?"

FISHMONGER.—"Neither, sir; it's 'ake all over, sir."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Miniature Specialization.—A young medical student was being quizzed by one of his teachers: "In what will you specialize?" he was asked. "Diseases of the nostril," replied the student. "Good," said the professor, enthusiastically. "Which nostril?"—*Success.*

The Psalm of the Suffragette

Show me not with scornful numbers,
You've too many voters now!
Woman, wakened from her slumbers,
Wants the ballot anyhow.

Life with Bill or life with Ernest
Is no more our destined goal.
Man thou art; to man thou turnest;
But we, too, demand the poll.

Not enjoyment, naught but sorrow,
Is the legislator's way;
For we'll get to him to-morrow
If he should escape to-day.

Art's expensive, styles are fleeting;
Let our lace-edged banners wave,
Thus inscribed, o'er every meeting;
"Give us suffrage or the grave."

Heroines, prepare for battle!
Lend your efforts to the strife!
Drive all husbands forth like cattle;
Be a woman, not a wife!

Trust no man, however pleasant.
He'll agree to all you say,
Send you candy as a present,
Go and vote the other way.

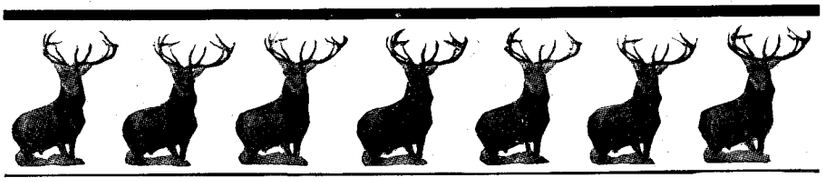
Wives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And preceding, leave behind us
All the rest at dinner time.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
Don the trousers and the coat;
For our candidate pursuing
The elusive, nimble vote.

—*Smart Set.*

A Soporific Measure.—"Doctor, I've tried everything and I can't get to sleep," complained the voice at the other end of the telephone. "Can't you do something for me?"

"Yes," said the doctor, kindly. "Just hold the wire and I'll sing you a lullaby."—*Success.*



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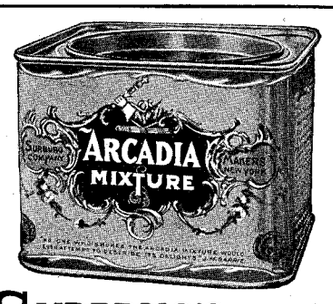

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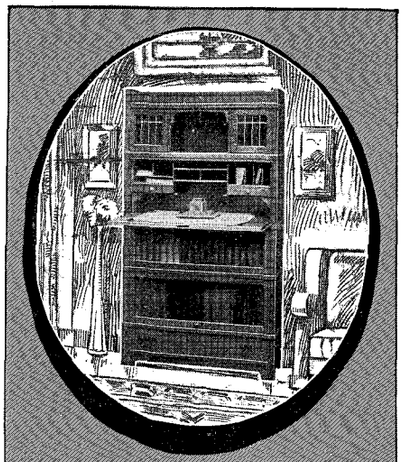

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"Yes. Make the equilibrator larger, put a motor into it, and let it pull the balloon."—*Washington Star.*

A Robber.—"Were you ever confronted by a robber?"

"Sure."

"And did you play the part of a hero."

"No, indeed; you can't throttle a gasmeter."—*Houston Post.*

How the Fight Began.—VIOLETTE—"I wish you would tell me how to get this pitch off my dress. I have tried everything I can think of."

REGINALD—"You might try a song. You always get off the pitch when you sing."—*Judge.*

Nothing Much.—"I don't know whether I ought to recognize him here in the city or not. Our acquaintance at the seashore was very slight."

"You promised to marry him, didn't you?"

"Yes, but that was all."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

December 24.—Eight passengers are killed and twenty-five injured in a train wreck in northern England.

December 25.—The Red Star liner *Finland* collides with and sinks the Belgian steamer *Baltique* off the Belgian coast.

December 27.—It is reported at Washington that a clash has occurred between the troops of San Domingo and Hayti.

December 28.—M. Laffort, a French aviator, and a passenger are killed in an aeroplane fall at Issy-les-Moulineaux, France.

December 29.—Fire destroys the wooden buildings around the harbor of Messina, Italy.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

December 26.—President Taft approves the expenditure of $20,000,000 for reclamation work in the West.

It is announced that Attorney General Wickersham has prepared to prosecute the "Electrical Trust."

Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, in his annual report as chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, declares that the first year of free trade under the Payne Tariff has been of great benefit to the Philippines, and that Filipinos are taking the place of Americans in the civil service.

GENERAL

December 24.—Six persons are killed in a collision between two Pennsylvania Railroad passenger trains at Nevada, Ohio.

December 25.—The Llewellyn Iron Works, in Los Angeles, are partly wrecked by an explosion of dynamite.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad advances the wages of its engineers.

Three men are killed and many injured by an explosion at the Kingston shaft, near Greensburg, Penn.

December 26.—Arch Hoxsey, in a Wright biplane, establishes a new world's record for altitude of 11,474 feet at Los Angeles.

Adams Sherman Hill, professor emeritus of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard University, dies in Boston.

December 27.—The civil suit against the beef trust is dismissed in the Federal Circuit Court in Chicago, at the request of the government, in order to clear the way for trial of the packers on criminal charges.

December 29.—Arch Hoxsey, holder of the world's aeroplane record for altitude soars over 10,000 feet in flying over Mount Wilson, Cal.

The grand jury investigating the wholesale vote-buying in Adams County, Ohio, bring in indictments at West Union, making a total of 1,100.

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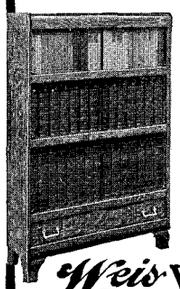

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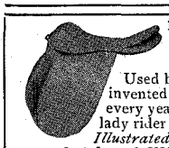

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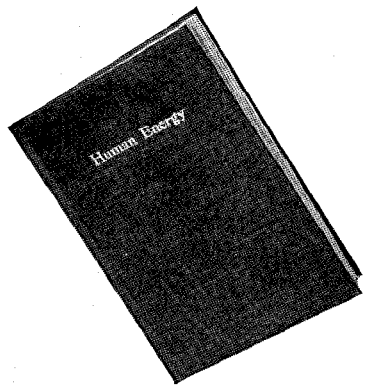

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"G. J.," Colorado, Tex.—"May the word 'reverence' be used to express a degree of regard for a person, or is it restricted to mean a worshipful regard as directed to that which is divine or sacred? Is its use permissible in the sentence 'He has reverence for his mother'?"

This word is now rarely used to express mere deference or deep respect felt for a person on account of position or relationship. The feeling of reverence has within it some degree of fear or awe, and in its highest sense is applied to that which while lovely is sublimely exalted. "Affection" or "love" would be preferable terms for use in the sentence submitted.

"J. H.," Chevy Chase, Md.—"What rule governs such combinations as 'inasmuch' and 'insomuch,' and what objection is there to the combination 'insofar'?"

The explanation of these phrases is given as follows in the STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 2370, col. 2); under the heading, "in so far as": "The *in* is redundant. *So far as* is complete in itself as an adverbial phrase, and expresses all that is meant. The incorrect phrase is probably modeled on *inasmuch as*, which, however, is grammatically different, *much* being a noun and requiring the preposition to give it adverbial force (in such amount or measure as), while *far* is itself an adverb, needing no preposition." According to some grammarians, the compounding of phrases is not to be commended, and Goold Brown states that "no regular phrase . . . should be needlessly converted into a compound word . . . for, in general, a phrase is one thing and a word is another, and they ought to be kept as distinct as possible."

"E. A. D.," Cumberland, Md.—"Should an adjective or an adverb be used in the sentence, 'He arrived *safe* (or *safely*)'?"

Either is correct, according to the point of view. If reference is made to the condition of the person arriving, a predicate adjective is used to modify the subject "he"; but if the manner of the arrival is referred to, the adverb "safely" is correct. The latter would express the meaning that "He arrived *in safety*."

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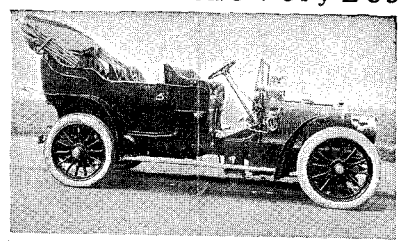

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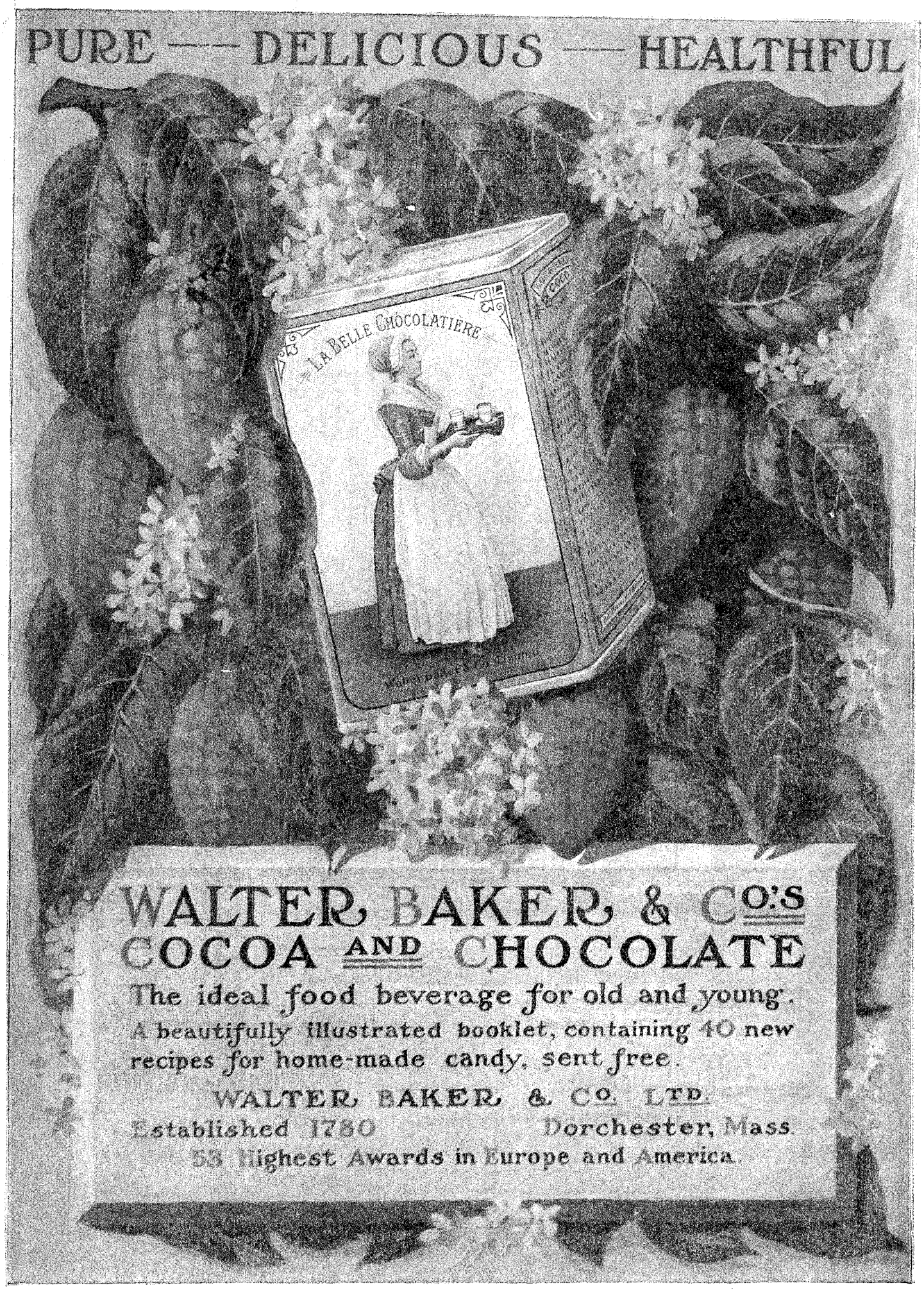

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